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OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH PACT DEPUTY MINISTERS

LD221204 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Dec -- A consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty members states took place here between December 20 and 21. Participants in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, discussed the state of preparations for the Stockholm conference on confidence building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe to open on January 17, 1984.

The meeting was attended by deputy foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Soviet Union.

Participants in the meeting met with PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Poland's minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski.

The Polish delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz.

HOXHA CHAIRS EIGHTH AWP CC PLENUM MEETING

AU202032 Tirana Domestic Service In Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] On 19-20 December 1983 the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum met under the chairmanship of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. It discussed the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo for fulfilling the 1983 plan and the major tasks of the draft plan for 1984, which was delivered by Harilla Papajorgji, AWP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the State Planning Commission. After extensively discussing the report that was presented and listening to the conclusions made by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Central Committee plenum unanimously approved them and took the respective decisions.

[Signed] The Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, Tirana 20 December 1983.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS MEET, PREPARE FOR SESSION

AU212100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] The Permanent Commissions of the People's Assembly for Education and Culture, for Health and Communal Services, and for Trade, met recently. At the meeting of the Education and Culture Commission, with Comrade Kristaq Rama in the chair, Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, reported on the work carried out for the implementation of the 1983 plan and budget in the education and culture sector. She dwelt particularly on the work done to raise the quality of teaching in the schools, the fulfillment of plans in the publication of textbooks and other publications, on school attendence in all categories of schools, and on investments. She also provided the necessary explanations pertaining to the 1984 plan and budget and the measures adopted. The budget commission discussed the work done and the problems that have arisen in the field of education, culture, and physical culture and sports in 1983, and demanded that the Ministry of Education and its dependent organs be stricter in demanding account-rendering on the fulfillment of the tasks in all indexes.

The Commission for Health and Communal Service, chaired by [name indistinct], listened to the reports made by Ali Alushani, minister of health, and Kudret Arapi, minister of communal economy on the fulfillment of the 1983 plan and budget in these fields, and on measures adopted for the fulfillment of the 1984 plan and budget. Questions were asked on the training and distribution of higher medical cadres, the implementation of legal tasks by the Inspectorate of Hygiene in the field of prophylaxy and hygiene, the elevation of standards in medical institutions, the extension of communal services, diversification of services, and the elevation of the quality of the work done to better meet the needs of the people.

The Commission for Trade met under Chairman Hysen Faqolli. The commission listened to the report delivered by Osman Murati, minister of internal trade, on the implementation of the 1983 plan and budget, dwelling on the improvement and extension of the trade network in both urban and rural areas, on the work done to bring in all available agricultural products from rural areas, particularly fruits and vegetables. The necessary explanations were also given pertaining to the 1984 plan and budget, and the measures adopted to ensure its successful implementation. The commission also listened to the report of Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, on the fulfillment of the 1983 plan and budget.

He also gave the necessary explanations pertaining to the 1984 plan and budget, and dwelt on the most important problems pertaining to the fulfillment of export and import plans for the coming year, proceeding from the party's instruction that there is no importation without exportation. The commission pointed out that in order to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver's teachings pertaining to these sectors, it is necessary to further improve the organizing and management of the work, strictly analyzing and implementing the important tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum.

The commissions also examined materials to be presented for approval by the 4th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, carried out the analyses of their annual work, and set out tasks for the coming year.

CARCANI CONGRATULATES TURKISH PREMIER

AU141114 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 14 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, sent the following message of greetings to the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal:

"On the occasion of your appointment to the high post of the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, I convey to you warm greetings and wishes.

"Formulating the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal Turkish people, I express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries develop and strengthen constantly."

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS -- The 40th volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses. This volume includes materials and documents covering the period January-April 1969, most of which are published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 83 AU]

GOGO NUSHI COMMEMORATIONS -- On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of Gogo Nushi [former Politburo member who died 9 April 1970] one of the distinguished leaders of the party, homage was paid and wreaths were laid at his grave in Tirana. Present were workers of Tirana's work centers and institutions, friends, and family members. Party and state leaders were also present. On behalf of the AWP Central Committee a wreath was laid by Vangjel Cerava and Pirro Kondi; wreaths were also laid on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions by Sotir Kocollari and Idriz Dhrami; and on behalf of the Tirana District AWP Committee by Foto Cami and Xhelil Gjoni. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Dec 83 AU]

GEOLOGICAL SECTOR PLAN -- Our geologists and miners have scored considerable successes in plan fulfillment. The Shkoder District geologists have particularly distinguished themselves by fulfilling the 5-year reserve survey plan for copper reserves. On the national scale, the geologists have fulfilled the annual reserve survey plan for iron-nickel, coal, nickel-silicates, and so forth. The Gjegjan copper mine in Kukes District has exceeded the annual copper extraction plan by 1,400 tons, while the Shkoder District miners have exceeded the annual plan by 1,000 tons of copper. The Bulqize miners have fulfilled both the annual chrome extraction and export plan. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Dec 83 AU]

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU221529 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 22 (BTA) -- Mr Constantin Dascalescu, first minister of Romania's Government, arrived on an official and friendly visit here today. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the State Council, and other officials.

Mr Constantin Dascalescu is accompanied by Mr Ion Totu, deputy of the first minister of the government, chairman of the Romanian side of the joint economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission; Mr Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power; Mr Ion Catrinescu, minister, secretary of state of the Ministry of Machine Building Industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by deputy ministers of foreign trade, of the metallurgical and chemical industries.

Today's programme of the guest provides beginning official talks with Mr Grisha Filipov. He is expected to be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

After the business programme is over, Mr Constantin Dascalescu and the officials accompanying him will be shown round mechanical engineering sites in Sofia and Ruse.

Recieved by Zhivkov

AU221615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] A short while ago at the Boyana residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, who arrived in Bulgaria today on a friendly official visit. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU222009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today at the Boyana residence received Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of Romania. Comrade Grisha Filipov also attended the talks. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues regarding bilateral cooperation in a number of spheres and specific possibilities for its deepening and expanding were discussed. Topical problems of the international situation were also discussed.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov later gave a luncheon in honor of Constantin Dascalescu.

The official talks between Comrade Grisha Filipov and Constantin Dascalescu began in the afternoon. they were also attended by Bulgarian and Romanian officials. Issues of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in the spheres of energetics, machine building, chemical industry and others, were reviewed.

Official Talks Begin

AU231018 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 23 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Rumanian cooperation is following an upward trend of development in all spheres of life and in the spirit of the accords as achieved by the two countries' first leaders -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu -- stressed yesterday the Chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov and the First Minister of the Romanian Government, Mr Constantin Dascalescu.

At the official talks held here today, the special role played by specialization and cooperation, up to now and in the future was emphasized. It was stressed also that trade between the two countries is developing dynamically and that a lot of chances do exist for its furthering.

The leaders of the two Governments were unanimous that specialization and cooperation in spheres like heavy and transport machine building, in the manufacture of farm machinery and electronic computing equipment should be deepened. Conditions do exist for the development of cooperation in metallurgy, mineral resources and power generation.

During the talks there were discussed issues related to the coordination of the national economy plans which is bound to contribute to the significant expansion of bilateral cooperation in the spirit of the agreement-programme for the guidelines for development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, up to the year 1990.

The Bulgarian party to the talks was represented by: the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Government Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukanov; the minister of Power generation, Mr Nikola Todoriev; the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mari Ivanov.

The Romanian party to the talks included: The deputy of the first minister of the Romanian Government and chairman of the Romanian part of the Bulgaro-Romanian Commission, Mr Ioan Totu; the minister of electric power generation, Mr Cocirla; Minister I. Catrinescu -- state secretary at the Ministry of Machine Building, the secretary of the Ministerial Council, Mr L. Dragut.

Filipov Hosts Dinner

AU222100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has given an official dinner in honor of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The dinner was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, deputy ministers, the officials accompanying the Romanian prime minister, and the ambassadors of the two countries -- Todor Stoychev and Gheorghe Cioara. During the dinner, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Comrades Grisha Filipov and Constantin Dascalescu proposed toasts.

STANISHEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PCP CONGRESS

AU220916 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and the BCP delegation which attended the 10th Congress of the Portugese Communist Party, returned to Sofia yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the Sofia Airport by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPANISH CP CONGRESS

AU211057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] The BCP delegation headed by Konstantin Antanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, returned from Madrid yesterday. The delegation attended the 11th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Angel Bobokov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

AU212103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree relieving Trayan Naydenov Mitrev of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to Mali. The State Council has appointed Vladimir Petrov Atanasov Bulgarian ambassador to Guinea and also Bulgarian ambassador to Mali.

The State Council has also issued a decree relieving Asen Stanev Yankov as Bulgarian ambassador to Pakistan. Georgi Iliev Bozhkov has been appointed ambassador to Pakistan.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN FIRM

AU211303 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Mr Guiseppe Zanzi, president of the "Zanzivivai" firm of Italy. The firm is specialized in the production of planting stock.

Mr Vasil Isanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, took part in the meeting.

Discussed were the possibilities for cooperation between the National Agro-Industrial Union and the firm in the sphere of agriculture and especially in fruit-growing and viticulture.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Cooperatives Bill Submitted

AU202016 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA) -- "Cooperative movement is contributing considerably to the realization of the economic and social policy of the party", said Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union, at the eleventh session of the Eight National Assembly. He underlined that nearly one-third of the retail trade in Bulgaria is realized by the consumer cooperatives. With their trading network of about 20,000 shops and over 10,000 public catering establishments they service nearly 70 percent of the people in all villages (over 5000) and in about 174 small towns, resort and industrial centres.

The cooperative organizations turn out some 1400 million leva worth of consumer goods a year. Almost all soft drinks and over 50 percent of the bread, snacks, cereals and confectionery consumed by the Bulgarian people are supplied by the cooperatives.

Apiculture, mushroom-breeding, herb-gathering, hare-rearing, etc. have been almost entirely concentrated within the framework of the Central Cooperative Union.

The union is engaged in active international work and maintains foreign trade contacts and techno-scientific cooperation with more than 40 countries. The consumer cooperatives have over 2,500,000 members and more than 90,000 workers and employees and directly occupied in the production-consumer cooperatives.

Mr Ivan Prumov submitted for discussion a new bill on the cooperative organizations. It creates more possibilities for an all-round manifestation of the principles of cooperative democracy, self-initiative and self-government, as well as for increasing the private interest of the cooperative members. Each cooperative organization will operate on the principle of complete self-support and self-accounting.

Mechanical Engineering Minister's Report

AU201925 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 20 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria is a mechanical engineering country with a great international prestige", said Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, at the eleventh session of the Eighth National Assembly. Underlining the steady development rates in this branch, he pointed out that in the first three years of the current five year period (1981-1985) its output has been marking annual growth of more than 11 percent. The structure of the branch is continuing to improve, which creates preconditions for future progressive changes in compliance with the latest world trends, with electronization, robotization and automation. The manufacture of computer and communication equipment, robot-making, the elementary and the rear base have been developing at higher rates than the average for the branch. The present structure of production creates conditions for accelerated manufacture and introduction of the complete automated production systems and complexes.

Mr Toncho Chakurov stressed that mechanical engineering and electronics are one of the major factors for Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labour. The production of this branch is being exported to 111 countries. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is particularly intensive and effective.

The plan for socio-economic development and the national budget for 1984 provide for a further accelerated and effective development of mechanical engineering and electronics. Mr Toncho Chakurov pointed out that the strategical task of the branch is the creation and introduction of vanguard technologies through flexible automated production systems. Another major task is the automation of the engineering, designing and office work.

Special efforts are being made for the production of consumer goods. The average annual updating of the commodity fund production exceeds with 2 percent the average percentage for the branch. Consumer goods totalling 2.6 milliard leva will be produced in the whole five year period. In the first three years of the current five year period the consumer goods quotas have been fulfilled 143 percent, with an average annual rate of 12.7 percent.

The people's deputies approved the report of the minister of mechanical engineering and electronics and highly assessed the results achieved in the branch.

Deputies Approve 1984 Plan

AU211738 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA) -- Today the people's representatives adopted unanimously a plan for the work of the National Assembly in 1984.

Next year the National Assembly will hold three sessions -- in May, September and December. 1984 will be a year of an active legislative activity -- a programme for the all-round reform of the socialist legislation and unified territorial plan bill, a family code bill, people's chitalista (cultural clubs) bill and peaceful use of atomic energy bill will be discussed. The unified plan for social economic development and the state budget will be adopted in September.

The control activity executed by the deputies will also be quite brisk. They will hear reports made by the chief public prosecutor, by the chairman of the Supreme Court, by the minister of public education, by the parliamentary pool on the housing construction commission and by the Standing Commission for Conserving the Environment.

Assembly's 1983 Activities Assessed

AU211753 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 21 (BTA) -- This year Bulgaria's National Assembly launched a number of steps in searching for ways of understanding, for averting the danger of a thermonuclear war, for peaceful co-operating among peoples and states.

The parliament adopted a declaration backing up the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the CPSU of December 22, 1982. The National Assembly was the host and organizer of a consultative meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Stress is laid in the Appeal to the Participant States in the All-European Conference for Security and Cooperation, which was unanimously adopted at it, on the need to avert the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles and not to break the nuclear weapon balance in Europe. The parliaments are called to use their power for curbing the arms race, for restoring the process of detente.

During the year the National Assembly devoted its greatest attention to the relations with the parliaments of the European states in order to look for ways and common stands on the most pressing international issue -- averting the deployment of the new medium-range U.S. missiles. Meetings were held with parliamentary delegations of Poland, Belgium, Austria, Finland and Spain.

During the year contacts were made also with parliamentary delegations of ten countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which promoted the development of bilateral economic, political and cultural relations.

The Bulgarian interparliamentary group attended the spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Helsinki, the fifth interparliamentary conference on European Cooperation and Security in Budapest and the Conference of the Arabian Interparliamentary Union in Baghdad. Consultations have started and invitations extended to hold a Balkan interparliamentary meeting in Sofia.

Todorov Interviewed on Work

AU221533 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, Dec 22 (BTA) -- In an interview for the ANTENI weekly, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, dwells on the activity of the parliament this year. He stresses that the parliament and its permanent commissions have succeeded in contributing to the drawing up of an optimum state plan and budget for 1984. The National Assembly has adopted not many laws, but very important ones from the point of view of improving social relations, such as the Referendum Law, on amendments to the Civil Procedure Code and to the Traffic Law. A new phenomenon in the work of the permanent commissions of the National Assembly were the open-door session which were attended by specialists and citizens.

"The outgoing year was a year of brisk parliamentary contacts. It contributed to asserting the role of the National Assembly in the overall life of the society into which it has been cast by the decisions of the 12th congress of the party," said Mr Stanko Todorov. He noted that in the supervision activity of the National Assembly in the year, the practice has gained groud in which the deputies are putting questions to ministers and other senior officials, demanding answers on certain issues concerning and interesting the people.

Dwelling on the main issues in the activity of the parliament in 1984, Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that the parliament will have a much more diverse programme. The National Assembly will carry it out while informing the citizens and reporting on the public opinion.

"The international activity of the National Assembly in 1983 was aimed at the main problems the settlement of which is the joint task of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the socialst state. According to our capacity we shall be helpful in trying to explain Bulgaria's positions on international issues, to fight against the nuclear threat, for the expansion of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, for the ties of friendship with other countries and peoples in the world," Mr Stanko Todorov has stressed.

Assembly Session Ends

AU211749 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 21 (BTA) -- Today the 11th session of the 8th National Assembly ended here. The people's representatives adopted laws on the cooperatives and on the beekeeping. They heard reports on the state of the mechanical engineering and electronics and on the international activity carried out by the National Assembly. A plan for the Assembly's activity in 1984 was adopted.

"Another year has been recorded in the annals of the socialist development. Irrespective of the aggravated international situation and of the adverse climatic conditions the basic indices of the 1983 plan have been fulfilled," said in his final speech Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. He stressed that the role of the parliament and of the people's representatives in the socio-economic development of Bulgaria continues to grow. To the legal system new laws have been added, the parliamentary control has become wider and the people's representatives' links with the electors has become closer. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 21 December reports that Todor Zhivkov attended today's session of the National Assembly.]

MAJOR GENERAL OF AVIATION DIES SUDDENLY

AU221108 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Obituary on the death of Major General of Aviation Kosta Yordanov Kostov, first deputy general director of the Balkan Economic Trust of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation]

[Text] The party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol leadership of the Balkan Economic Trust of Bulgaria's Civil Aviation announce with deep sorrow that on 17 December 1983 the merited pilot, Major General of Aviation Kosta Yordanov Kostov, first deputy general director of the Balkan Economic Trust of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation, died suddenly.

With the death of Comrade Maj Gen Kostov, the Balkan Economic Trust of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation has lost a loyal and selfless son of the people and the BCP, an excellently trained pilot, wonderful leader, active public figure, friend, and colleague.

Gen Kostov devoted 32 years, his youth, power, knowledge, and experience to strengthening the combat and civil aviation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. His image as a wonderful pilot, communist, and leader will remain forever in our hearts. We pay respect to his bright memory.

[Signed] The leadership of the collective of the Balkan Economic Trust of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

AU201745 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] A CSSR delegation visited our country this week at the invitation of Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress. The CSSR delegation was headed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion. Toward the end of the delegation's visit Kiril Momchilov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative, met and talked with Comrade Jaromir Obzina about the role of scientific-technical progress and about the most significant factors of cooperation among CEMA member-countries.

[Momchilov] Comrade Obzina, what can you say about the role of scientific-technical progress in the CSSR's economic development?

[Obzina] In our opinion scientific-technical progress is playing a role of decisive importance not only in the development of the Czechoslovak economy, but in the economic development of the entire socialist community as well. The development of scientific-technical progress can be compared to the process of collectivization and industrialization in our country regarding the scope of its impact. Why is this so? Because without the development of scientific-technical progress we are unable to achieve the main goal, which we have set for ourselves -- namely the construction of a developed socialist society. This is why we are considering the development of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress today in the same manner as we used to consider our country's industrialization and collectivization in the past.

[Momchilov] How do you implement leadership in scientific research?

[Obzina] Just like you, we are working on the basis of long-term prognoses and 15-20 year-plans. Regarding 1984, we have set ourselves the task that our science should solve 273 scientific-research problems, in addition to which about 400 already resolved tasks must be applied to the production sector and made available for public use in practical experience.

[Momchilov] Can you describe the basic trends along which the efforts of the scientific-technical potential in the CSSR will concentrate?

[Obzina] Following the decisions adopted by the eighth plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee we are concentrating the attention of our scientific front along five basic, strategic lines of scientific-technical progress. We are in the process of resolving three of them. The first is nuclear energy and its exploitation in the national economy. This applies in particular to the construction of nuclear power stations. As you know, one of them is already functioning, and we are building three new ones with four assemblies, each of 400 megawatts. We are preparing the construction of a large, new nuclear electric power station with four assemblies each of 1,000 megawatts. These are the tasks envisaged to be implemented by 1995.

The second basic trend we are following is the development of electronics and robotics, mostly for the machine building sector, and partly for other national economic branches. During the current 5-year plan period we are planning to apply 3,500 robots and industrial manipulators to our national economy, and by 1990 we are planning to add an additional 10,000, while by 1995 we are planning to introduce another 16,000 robots and manipulators. We are also attaching great importance to electronization. In the near future our government will discuss and adopt a general electronization program for our entire national economy. We consider the robotization and electronization processes not only as an economic task, but also as an important social and political task.

The third trend we are following pertains to agriculture. We are assigning the task to agriculture, on the basis of an accelerated introduction of the most progressive methods in plant growing and cattle breeding, to achieve a production level that will fully cover our needs. This task can and must be resolved by our agricultural science and by practical experience. There is a fourth task on our agenda as well -- namely environmental protection. We are not yet ready for it, but there is a program in preparation.

[Momchilov] There is scientific-technical cooperation on extensive basis between the CSSR and the CEMA member-countries, in particular with the Soviet Union. Can you describe the most important characteristic features of such cooperation?

[Obniza] Cooperation according to joint programs in scientific-research work is a characteristic feature of the past stage of our development. Today the main feature is coordination of our parties' and states' policies in the scientific-technical progress field. In our opinion the task of establishing joint working collectives is now the most important one and this pertains to joint collectives established either in the Soviet Union, or in the CSSR, or in Bulgaria, or again in the CSSR [as published].

If we look even further into the future we will discover that we are facing the task of creating joint scientific-technical laboratories for the elaboration and introduction of scientific solutions in practical experience. I will cite one example in this respect: We have signed an agreement with the Soviet comrades to establish a joint laboratory for the creation, design, production, and applications of industrial robots and manipulators of the "robot" type. We will jointly design and produce them; we will jointly introduce them in practical work as well!

It is our opinion that in the future we must adopt long-term programs for the development of scientific-technical progress. At the last CEMA session it was decided to compile a plan for the development of scientific-technical progress for the next 20 years. On this basis we will plan our joint scientific-technical policy. Last but not least, we are considering the task of joint actions against economic discrimination against the socialist countries, against the embargo imposed on us by the capitalists. The victory of socialism at the present stage of development is closely linked to our victories in the field of scientific-technical progress.

[Momchilov] How do you evaluate the results of the just concluded bilateral talks on scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia?

[Obzina] During the talks we expressed our positive evaluation of the results of our joint cooperation. We discussed our common work in coordinating the plans for the development of science and technology during the forthcoming 5-year plan period. We have mapped out measures for further increasing the effectiveness of our scientific-technical cooperation and for its closer connection with economic cooperation. We agreed on even more active work for raising scientific-technical standards and quality of specialized production and of production sharing. We are now attaching greater importance to the exchange and mutual utilization of the results of scientific-technical progress in both countries, to information activities and to work involving patents and licenses.

In closing my statement I would like to stress that the main trends of scientific-technical progress which we are developing are the main trends of your science and technology as well, so that our joint activities in this field will be of common usefulness for both our countries.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR AMBASSADOR

LD222027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today received Aleksandr Botvin, the USSR ambassador, in Cernin Palace in Prague. In a comradely and cordial talk, they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and topical problems of international development.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 22 DEC

LD230026 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today William Henry Ivers, new extraordinary and plenipotentiary U.S. Ambassador, in connection with his presentation of credentials to the president of the Republic. In the discussion, they exchanged views on the current state of bilateral relations and topical issues of the situation in the world.

CITIZENS SUPPORT MISSILE MEASURES IN CSSR

AU161538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Dec 83 p 2

CTK report: "Longing to Live in Peace"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Almost 18,000 resolutions from the working people from all over our fatherland, which have been signed by up to 2,125,000 citizens, have already arrived at the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. They express the longing to live and work in peace and to do everything to consolidate our defense capability, Josef Krejci, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, stated at yesterday's press conference in Prague. At the same time they express appreciation of the principled and peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community: reject the endeavor of imperialist circles to acquire military supremacy; and, in this connection, fully back the accord between the CSSR Government and the USSR's Council of Ministers on the beginning of preparatory work for deploying operational-tactical missile complexes on the CSSR's territory. Gusta Fucikova, honorary chairwoman of the World Council of Women and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, also took part in the conference.

Prace Cites 'Opinion Poll'

AU191436 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 14 December carries on page 4 reports on speeches during the discussion at the recent Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) in Prague. The 400-word report on the speech of Cyril Smolik, URO Secretariat member, is entitled "Letters Speak an Unequivocal Language" and states: "In the daily PRACE we publish talks with, and statements by, citizens from various places in Czechoslovakia: they include workers, scientific workers, prominent artists, as well as heads of socialist labor brigades and whole collectives, and they all quite unequivocally support the enforced and necessary measures of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government against the hegemonist aspirations and intimidation which the Reagan government and its armor-bearers in the offensive military NATO pact have called into being. In this connection we have also succeeded in achieving a certain public opinion poll." After citing an example of the readers' voicing their disagreement with a PRACE article criticizing a popular singer, and another reviewing a film, Smolik is said to have stated:

"But when PRACE published statements of attitude toward the enforced and necessary measures for the protection of our fatherland and of the entire socialist community, we received merely six anonymous letters, and only three citizens telephoned us their opinions which disagree with these measures. Surely other citizens would have written us, had they, too, disagreed with them -- as they did in other situations.

"Of course, the warmongers beyond our Western borders will not be interested in this incidental public opinion poll in PRACE. In fact, they are not even interested in the millions of opinions and signatures in their own countries, which so resolutely warn against the adventure of Reagan and his allies."

11TH MEETING OF CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS

Draft Budget Discussed

LD191906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Czech National Council opened today in Prague. Here is a report by Vaclav Klement on the proceedings:

[Begin Klement recording] The Czech National Council [CNC] is now discussing the draft state budget for the Czech Socialist Republic for 1984. The deputies' meeting is attended by the Czech Government, headed by its Prime Minister Josef Korcak.

The draft budget was substantiated by Jaroslav Tlapak, minister of finance, who stated that revenue and expenditure would be balanced, and would amount to Kcs147.5 billion. The main effort is directed at making the national economy more cost-effective and efficient, and this is a means of consolidating the high living standard of our people. The minister of finance described the more rapid exploitation of the findings of scientific and technological development as the fundamental factor in raising the efficiency of the national economy. The budget is proof of the attention devoted by the government to the national committees. The size of their budgets for next year will be Kcs76.8 billion. In this connection, Minister Tlapak noted that the state plan for next year provides for a new apartment for more than 55,000 families in the Czech Socialist Republic and for construction to start on a further 63,000 apartments.

More than Kcs92 billion will be paid out of the state budget for the main spheres of social consumption, that is to say social security, education, health, and culture. The state budget also creates prerequisites for ensuring that the national committees, with the active help of the citizens, will be able to fulfill successfully the election programs of the National Front in 1984.

Deputy Miroslav Mrazek, joint rapporteur for a committee of the Czech National Council, stressed in his speech that the draft state budget emphasizes not only the meeting of citizens' consumption needs, but also provides scope for a more rapid growth, above all, in social consumption. Here too, however, an indispensable requirement will be the purposeful and cost-effective spending of funds. Deputy Miroslav Mrazek concluded by saying that despite all the shortcomings and difficulties which face us, and which are not new, we have sufficient inherent strength to implement the planned goals.

So far, 11 deputies have spoken in the ongoing debate on the goals of the state budget. [end recording]

Report on Research Funding

LD192257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council approved today the bill on the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1984.

The budget was substantiated by Jaroslav Tlapak, Czech minister of finance, who described as the main factor in increasing the efficiency of the national economy the more rapid use of scientific-technological developments. In this connection he said:

[Begin Tlapak recording] The Government of the Czech Socialist Republic is striving to have scientific-technological progress permeate all aspects of the plan and markedly influence its fulfillment. We are also seeking more active approaches to financing the development of science and technology. For instance, we give financial support to the most efficient departments. We are trying to be consistent in adjusting the extent of state budget funds for implementing science and technology in the individual branches to accord with statewide activities. We exert pressure to have practical implementation of the results achieved, especially by consistently making the solved results part of the investment plan and by including them in the budgets and financial plans of those who are responsible for them. We will not finance from the state budget research and development tasks that are not truly and fully secured. We also advocate that tasks of enterprise-wide significance be solely financed from local resources of self-supporting organizations. While adhering to the above criteria, we plan to designate Kcs1.9 billion of non-investment expenditure for the development of science and technology in the draft state budget for 1984. Apart from this, a further Kcs 2.4 billion will be spent in this sphere from the department's own resources, production economic units, and enterprises. [end recording]

Council Debate Continues

LD211022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Czech National Council is continuing in Prague today. Vaclav Klement now reports from the conference hall: Today the deputies concern themselves with the report of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on ensuring fulfillment of the tasks resulting from the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session. On the agenda is the work of the national committees in the new conditions created by new laws. The Czech government headed by Premier Josef Korcak is attending the meeting of the Czech National Council today.

In his introduction to the debate, Interior Minister Josef Jung spoke in detail about the government's report. Among other things, he said conditions have been created in the last few months for national committees to be able to comprehensively influence social and political development in their areas. The reason is new powers with which we cannot become thoroughly familiar in practice overnight. Even though good results have been achieved in the position and effectiveness of national committees, Minister Jung emphasized that we are still only at the very beginning of a demanding effort. Further progress in the construction and development of national committees of area principle villages should mainly contribute to the satisfaction and growth in activity of citizens. The guarantee for successful work on the national committes of area principle villages is systematic care that their organs are working well. Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Committee, summarized the results of discussion by individual committees of deputies on the government report. She also expressed the Czech National Council's support for national committees so that they will fulfill their tasks in all activities. Eleven deputies have so far spoken in the discussion on the government report.

HONECKER REITERATES STAND ON U.S. MISSILES

LD221414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Dec (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, gave an interview today to representatives of the French magazine REVOLUTION. During a conversation with the editor-in-chief, Joe Metzger, and editor Bernard Umbrecht, Erich Honecker answered questions on the international situation and on GDR domestic and foreign policy.

"The arrival of Pershing II and cruise missiles is, in our view, an event that carries fateful consequences with it," said Erich Honecker when questioned about this. As a result, the international situation was being unnecessarily complicated further, a new round in the arms race introduced, and the threat of a nuclear world war increased.

"The world is entering a new, perhaps the most dangerous period of post-war development," said Erich Honecker. During the past few months, millions and millions of people in the peace movement have resisted such a development. Realistically thinking politicians, including some in Western governments, have also warned against it. But the NATO circles, committed to stationing, particularly the United States and the FRG, ignored the will and interests of the peoples. They are thus assuming a heavy responsibility."

The United States and NATO are attempting to use the stationing to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, noted Erich Honecker. "On no account will this happen. In order to prevent the destruction of the military strategic balance we are forced to take effective countermeasures. Thus, in agreement with governments of the GDR and CSSR, the preparations recently begun to station operational-tactical missiles of greater range in the two states will be accelerated. This range is greater than 120 km, as Western mass media currently claim. The regions to the west of us in which stationing is taking place will not be out of range."

One of the most important consequences to emerge, said Erich Honecker, is that every effort must be made now to avert the threat of a nuclear world war. "In this respect, the GDR is now firmly and resolutely continuing with all the more reason its policy aimed at safeguarding peace. We call for an immediate halt to the NATO missile deployment and for the dismantling of systems already erected. The arms race must come to an end. Constructive steps are necessary to limit and reduce arms in East and West in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security."

Asked about the state of GDR-French relations, Erich Honecker said: "Relations between our two countries are developing dynamically. Useful cooperation has developed in many areas on the basis of long-term treaties and agreements." It can be noted with satisfaction that "the development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence between our countries is an important factor of stability, continuity, and predictability, particularly today in view of the complicated international situation. Accordingly, we support their continued development and expansion to as yet untapped fields. This will benefit both our peoples and is in the interests of an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation and detente in Europe."

UN ENVOY DISCUSSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD221617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] UN New York, 22 Dec (ADN) -- The most important result of the 38th UNGA was that the imperialist policy of war was clearly rejected and that the need to prevent a nuclear war, to end of the arms race, and to agree on concrete disarmament measures was fixed in resolutions and affirmed as the most important question of the present.

This was declared in an ADN interview by Ambassador Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Nations, at the end of the last 3-month General Assembly session.

"The Soviet Union and other states of our community came forward with many initiatives and activities on the basis of the joint assessments and proposals of Prague, Moscow, and Sofia and once again presented a comprehensive list of concrete measures on all central questions of present international development," Ott said. "This was characterized by far-reaching agreement and close cooperation between the socialist and nonaligned states. Dominant was the joint intention to solve the most important question of our time -- the prevention of a nuclear world catastrophe and the development of fruitful relations between peoples and states."

"The United Nations also reacted with great concern to the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe," the ambassador said. "Not only the socialist states contend that this peace-endangering step increases the danger of a nuclear inferno and starts a new round of the arms race.

"The concrete steps and assurances by the USSR, the GDR, and other socialist states to increase their efforts to secure peace and understanding in vew of this new situation were thus received with satisfaction. In contrast the United States tried to force the United Nations to follow its policy of confrontation and provocation. An unprecedented antisocialist witch-hunt and defamation campaign, countless actions to discredit the UN itself, naturally placed strains on the General Assembly. But the initiators and implementers of the ideology crusade against socialism and national liberation movements failed to prevent positive results or block progress."

Asked about GDR initiatives and proposals in the 10th year of its UN membership, Ott said: "The GDR delegation presented the constructive point of view of our state on most problems at the 38th General Assembly, took an active part in the debates on the most varied problems, and participated in the planning and discussion of many resolutions. The GDR also put forward nine projects corresponding to the basic concern of socialist German foreign policy and dealing with such problems as the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, the banning of neutron weapons, the outlawing of chemical and bacteriological weapons, and the condemnation of imperialist doctrines of unleashing a nuclear war."

AXEN, PZPR DEPARTMENT HEAD DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD221907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Dec (ADN) -- The further expansion of overall relations between the SED and PZPR, the GDR and the PPR, to which end Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski concluded agreements in August 1982, is being realized purposefully and according to schedule. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Czeslaw Dega, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, during a friendly talk in Berlin on Thursday. The agreement also form the basis for the further development of cooperation during 1984 and 1985, for which a plan on the exchange of delegations and experiences between the two central committees has been coordinated.

Hermann Axen briefed his guest about the multifaceted efforts of the GDR, together with its alliance partners, to do everything to safeguard peace, to give new life to detente, and to prevent a nuclear inferno.

In other fields, too, the GDR put forward concrete proposals, thus, for example, to further the role of women in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, as well as in strengthening the fight against neofascism. The GDR was co-author in a further 45 resolutions."

Ott further said: "Efforts by the GDR to develop and democratize international economic relations were given great attention by the delegates, as was the comprehensive backing by our state for the economic and scientific-technological support of developing countries and national liberation movements.

I believe that overall one can say that the GDR made a substantial contribution in its anniversary year to the fulfillment of the aims and principles of the UN Charter. The programmatic statement by the general secretary of our party Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, that political stability, economic dynamism, and the steady continuation of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people is of decisive importance for our contribution to securing peace, and has found its confirmation here, too, in the United Nations, in the successful work of the GDR delegation at the 38th General Assembly.

COMPARISON OF BERLINGUER TOAST TO HONECKER

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 14 December carries on page 3 the toast by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, at a dinner given in his honor by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on 13 December. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Service version published in the 14 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 3, revealing the following variations:

Page E 3, between sourceline and first paragraph, make read:

"Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades:

"I want to, above all, express to you my sincere thanks for the invitation and for your cordial reception and the hospitality.

"Despite differences of..." (supplying introductory paragraphs)

Page E 4, after last paragraph, make read:

"Dear Comrade Honecker,

"Finally I propose to raise the glass to your health and your work at the head of the SED;

"To the health of the other comrades present here, the communists and the people of the GDR, who are struggling for new goals in economic, social, and cultural development;

"To our two parties, our peoples and countries;

"To the cause of peace in the world..." (supplying additional paragraph)

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH GEORGIAN MINISTER -- On 13 December Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk David Chkhikvishvili, minister of higher and specialized education of the Georgian SSR. Kurt Hager briefed the Soviet visitor on the decisions of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting. Both sides stressed the successful development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of university and technical school affairs. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

VARKONYI VISITS BONN FOR TALKS WITH GENSCHER

Previews of Visit

LD201859 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has left for Bonn at the invitation of his FRG counterpart. Ivan Lipovecz reports from Bonn:

[Lipovecz] The head of the Hungarian diplomatic service has been invited by his counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for a brief working visit. The foreign Ministers of Hungary and the FRG have been holding regular annual meerings since 1977. Genscher last visited Budapest in November 1982, that is to say, after the change in government in Bonn. The foreign minister in Bonn attributes particular significance to his current talks with Peter Varkonyi, because this is to be the first meeting at a high level in East-West relations since the suspension of the arms reduction talks and the NATO Council meeting in Brussels.

Incidentally, besides holding talks with Genscher, the Hungarian foreign minister is also to meet President Carstens and Chancellor Kohl as well as parliamentary leader of the FRG Parties -- the CDU, the SPD and the FDP. Hans-Dietrich Genscher is to give a luncheon in honor of Peter Varkonyi at midday tomorrow.

Correspondent Reports on Talks

LD212013 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Hungary and the FRG agree on the development of the two countries' relations, but they judge the international situation differently. Our correspondent Ivan Lipovecz reports on the talks in Bonn of Peter Varkonyi, minster of foreign affairs.

[Lipovecz] Maximum agreement in the assessment of bilateral relations: differing positions regarding topical problems of the international situation -- thus could the 2-hour exchange of views this morning between Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs, and his Hungarian colleague, Peter Varkonyi, be briefly summed up.

To the very end, the discussion took place openly and in a sincere atmosphere. The two ministers of foreign relations recalled the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the FRG and Hungary, and they expressed the intention of both governments to continue cooperation in various spheres in the future, on the basis of mutual advantages.

As expected, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Peter Varkonyi professed opposite views regarding the present European situation and the deployment of new American missiles. This was expressed also in the toasts given at the lunch held after the discussion. At the same time, both emphasized that it is necessary to work for a reduction of tension and for a return to detente. The foreign ministers attributing great significance to the fact that the Madrid conference was successfully concluded, in spite of the more difficult international circumstances, and they expressed their hope that the process of cooperation, begun in Helsinki, can be developed further at the all-European conference to be held in Stockholm in mid-January on disarmament and confidence-building measures, as well as at the other international conferences to be held in Madrid. According to Peter Varkonyi, until a step is made in the direction of true arms reduction, efforts ought to be concentrated on European issues, in which there is a possibility for further advance.

During the afternoon, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs was received by President Carstens and Chancellor Kohl; then he met Hans-Jochen Vogel, head of the parliamentary group of the SPD, and Werner Marx, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag.

Foreign Minister Returns

LD212242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] This evening, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs arrived home from Bonn.

KISZ LEADER, APRO ADDRESS PEACE DEMONSTRATION

AU221157 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Report on speeches by Gyula Tarcsi, first secretary of the Budapest KISZ Committee, and National Assembly President Antal Apro at 20 December Budapest Peace demonstration]

[Excerpt] From the steps of the National Assembly building, which was resplendent in its festive illumination, Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, greeted the participants in the peace demonstration; then, Gyula Tarcsi, first secretary of the Budapest KISZ Committee, stepped up to the microphone.

"We, inhabitants of Budapest, young people, tonight, at the National Assembly building, pledge our support for the cause of peace, human progress, and socialism," he said. "Our intention is to show with our peace demonstration that we agree with the peace policy of the MSZMP, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the socialist countries. We declare that we insist on our elementary human right -- peace. Peace is our future! We have chosen socialism, the society which means peace and security for mankind.

"The aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have decided to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, disregarding the wish of the peoples of the world. These steps contradict the interests of humanity and increase international tension. We, together with millions of our partners, protest the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"Together with our allies, we demand a decrease in tension. The people of the socialist countries and of our country support this policy. If we are attacked by words, we argue. If new weapons are aimed at us, we defend ourselves. We will not tolerate the imperialist forces' threat to our country, our people, our brothers, and our friends. Therefore we agree with the measures of the Soviet Union, which are meant to serve the security of the socialist countries and which guarantee our peace, too.

"Now, here, we speak on behalf of the supporters of the appeal made by the National Peace Council and the KISZ Central Committee, and the participants to the peace demonstration today: We support the consistent peace policy of our party and government," said Gyula Tarcsi. Then he handed over the signatures of more than 2 and 1/2 million fellow-countrymen to Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly, asking him to pass this proof of the desire for peace on to the Hungarian National Assembly. Following this, Antal Apro made a speech:

"I will take the appeal made by the KISZ and the National Peace Council, together with the signatures, and will sign it myself," he stressed.

"These signatures reflect the opposition of the Hungarian people -- our young people among them -- to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, and your wish that NATO, by returning to the situation prior to the deployment, makes possible the continuation of the talks and the gradual removal of nuclear weapons from our continent. The Central Committee of our party has pointed out the importance of the talks when it drew attention to the fact that it would serve to decrease international tension and strengthen peace if the NATO countries came up with a worthy answer to the initiatives made by the countries of the socialist community. It would strengthen the trust necessary for the solution of controversial issues through negotiations if the Warsaw Pact and NATO came to an agreement to renounce the use of force and strengthen peaceful relations.

"The signatures handed over here, the appeal, and the Budapest and provincial demonstrations reflecting responsibility and determination have strengthened the realization in all of us that we must defend our country and our country's peace. We must defend our peaceful work of construction and mankind, too, from the danger of war, from the outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe.

"I declare to the mass meeting that I will gladly grant your request and present to the upcoming session of the National Assembly this appeal, which has been attested with 2 and 1/2 million signatures by our working people, our young people. I will also suggest that the National Assembly consider with appreciation the responsible and determined stand of our young people for peace, for the defense of our work of construction, and for the peaceful collaboration with other people. I can assure all the participants at the mass meeting that the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, our country's highest legislative body, supports the firm desire for peace of our working people and young people," Antal Apro said in conclusion, wishing a happy, peaceful new year to the many tens of thousands of Budapest residents present on the square.

The participants in the demonstration concluded the peace demonstration with the singing of the national anthem, and the singing groups of young people stayed together for a long time on the streets of the city center with the message that the power of weapons must be opposed by the force of peace and unity.

FALUVEGI ADDRESSES 16 DEC TU COUNCIL SESSION

AU211030 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi at the Trade Union Council's 16 December session in Budapest]

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said: In the present consultations, too, it has been rightfully pointed out that there is very close cooperation between the representatives of the leading bodies of the trade union and the government in the evaluation of the economy and the preparation for next year's tasks. It is due to this that, even in the current difficult situation, we can face the public with a well-established economic program. We have jointly examined several variations of next year's plan, among them the possible variants for developing the standard of living. We did not always agree, in all areas and from the beginning, but a common position has emerged, and, if every requirement of the trade unions could not be fulfilled by the government, it is because today several of the rightful requirements simply cannot be fulfilled. The fact that the position of the trade unions is always clear and consistent is of great help to the government's work. This is of great importance also for the reason that in the life of society, different fractional interests appear simultaneously, and the trade unions are able to harmonize these interests with one another and with the interests of the society as a whole, and, on this basis, to represent the workers' interests.

Our cooperation includes mostly the formation of the policy of distribution, and this is natural. But even more important is the effort of the trade unions to join more and more forcefully in the general formation of economic policy, because this contributes to the creation of good conditions for maintaining the standard of living and for further development, all this with the help of society, he said.

The deputy prime minister then spoke about the fact that the intensive development in economic life requires many-sided changes, among them the transformation of production and enterprise structures. This is so because it is difficult to solve new tasks with old methods. The problem is that certain decisions are made very slowly. We cannot be sure even today that the enterprises adjust in every respect to the new requirements, or that their programs are suitable for the requirements and the future. The deputy prime minister also spoke about the responsibility of decision-making. In his opinion, in the case of government decisions, it is difficult to say the final word about activities which show low efficiency; this requires the help of the most interested party, the working community. Many favorable experiences prove that the trade unions can give valuable support at most of the different levels of economic life, both in governing forums and in encouraging and organizing enterprise initiatives.

Speaking of issues concerning the standard-of-living policy, the deputy prime minister said among other things that under the current difficult situation there is a need for certain regroupings in the distribution of goods and in social policy, in order to have more where it is most needed. The government requires the help of the trade unions in this, too.

At the moment, in preparing to carry out the 1984 plan, the trade unions can best help if they contribute to discovering and exploiting the possibilities that exist everywhere in production. We must strive to better reward achievements, including those during the normal working hours. The increase of requirements, improvement of organization, and last but not least, real evaluation of the results and differentiation in wages, accordingly, are indispensible prerequisites for higher wages.

In conclusion, the deputy prime minister gave thanks, on behalf of the government, for the work this year of the National Trade Union Council and the Hungarian trade unions, and asked for the further continuation and strengthening of the cooperation between the state organs and the trade unions in the same spirit.

VIENNA ON HUNGARIAN CONCERN FOR MINORITIES ABROAD

AU221057 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1725 GMT on 21 December 1983 carries a 5-minute "analysis" of Hungary's problems with its minorities in neighboring countries, primarily Romania and the CSSR, by Paul Lendvai, head of the Austrian radio-TV desk for East and Southeast Europe. His report is introduced by program moderator (Hugo Bachmayer) as follows:

"At a conference of East bloc party secretaries recently held in Moscow, among other things the problem of nationalities played an important role behind the scenes. In such discussions the Hungarians have recently acted as accusers of their comrades in Romania, and, indirectly, also in the CSSR. Under pressure from their own public, the Hungarian leading functionaries are calling for a better protection of the minorities. Altogether nearly 3.5 million Hungarians live in Romania, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and in the Soviet Union. Paul Lendvai describes the change in the political climate in Hungary regarding the ticklish question of Hungarians living abroad."

In his report, Lendvai claims that the "misery" of the Hungarians living in the neighboring areas, especially in Transylvania, is the number one topic discussed by the Hungarian public. He then refers to a relevant interview with a prominent historian, Zsigmond Pach, recently published by NEPSZABADSAG, in which Pach criticized the revival of nationalism to the detriment of Hungarian minorities. Lendvai observes that a recent editorial of the much-read Hungarian weekly UJ TUKOR has gone much further than Pach, and says in this context:

"Chief editor Sandor Fekete, in a brilliantly written editorial, accused the Romanian leadership of rewriting not just Romania's but central Europe's history in a nationalist and even chauvinist spirit. With quotations from a Romanian article, Fekete rejects as absurd the assertion that the Romanian people throughout their history had only displayed love of peace, and waged only just wars. Was the decisive role of the Royal Romanian Army in crushing the Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919, let alone Romania's participation in World War II at the side of Hitler Germany, an act of defense or a just war?" asks the chief editor of the Budapest weekly, which has a circulation of 120,000.

"Never since the communists came to power has the Hungarian press so openly criticized the nationalist course of the Romanian leadership -- a step, incidentally, which would have been impossible without the consent of the MSZMP Politburo or the Central Committee Secretariat. However, it would be wrong to assume that the Hungarian position is due only to changes in Romania itself. Actually the crux of the matter is that the Hungarians, who on these questions have always observed an almost anxious reserve, now find themselves compelled by the pressure of public opinion to defend, at least in the media, the interests of the 2 million members of the Hungarian ethnic group in Romania. In the past, the Kadar leadership justified its silence by the argument that more could be achieved for the minority thorugh quiet diplomacy than by playing up its justified concerns and complaints."

Lendvai goes on to say that there are also large Hungarian minorities in the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and the Ukrainian SSR, and that the Hungarians are the only nation in Europe with more than one-third of their people being forced to live outside of their country; he notes that this situation frequently leads to domestic problems such as the recently imposed publication ban on the works of a Hungarian poet (Sandor Csory), who had written a sharply formulated foreword for a book, published abroad, on the oppression of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia. Lendavai then briefly discusses the Hungarian minority problem in the CSSR and in Yugoslavia, summing up that in view of the growing economic difficulties in the countries concerned "one can even reckon with an exacerbation of the difficulties."

HISTORIAN ON NATIONALISM, HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA

AU061531 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Dec 83 p 5

[Interview with Zsigmond Pal Pach, vice president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and director of the academy's Institute of Historical Sciences, by Gabor Papp -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Papp] Since the end of World War II, not only have our domestic conditions taken a radical turn, but also our relations with the central and East European countries that, like us, have become socialist. Nonetheless, the "classical" nationalist principle, the feeling that "we are better than other peoples," has not vanished from public awareness even today. What is the reason for that?

[Pach] We have to break away here from old conditioned reactions in outlook, prejudices, and emotional mechanisms which filled the mentality of generations with dispositions and penchants for "being destined for greater things tha others," a national self-approbation -- or its dialectical counterpart, national defeatism, a sense of being afflicted by misfortune -- the emotional and ideological ties of which it was not easy to sever and, to be sure, is not easy to sever also today. It was not easy to overcome prejudices, and it is not an easy matter today, either. It requires persererance and consistency, in face of the variations of the nationalist range of ideas, to assert the principle of national awareness of Miklos Zrinyi formulated in a classical form in the middle of the 17th century: "We are not inferior to a single nation." However, this path must be followed to its end for the reason, among others, that this and only this gives us the scientific, moral, and political foundation for acting against any manifestation of nationalism, no matter from where and from which direction it comes. Those who attentively follow the course of Hungarian intellectual life know well that it is this path that we are pursuing and that we are not deterred by scientific-principled debates or by so-called sensitive issues in our domestic circles. Of course, we do not regard ourselves as "superior" in this area, either. For instance, statements by a Serbian publicist who recently cast doubt on the participation of Hungarians in Yugoslavia in the people's liberation war were first refuted -- in an exemplary manner -- by his immediate colleagues, with reference to, along with distressing historical memories, the role of the Petofi brigade, which consisted of more than 1,000 fighting men, among other things, as well as to what the Hungarians of Voivodina -- primarily the communists acting among them -- had done for the liberation of Yugoslavia.

[Papp] Many facts show that nationalism, instead of subsiding, has grown even stronger recently. How can this phenomenon be explained?

[Pach] It is true that we are witnessing a new wave of nationalism today, for instance an aggravation of the Irish issue and Flemish-Walloon differences, the emergence of dissimilatory national aspirations by the Bretons, the flaring up of Basque separatist endeavors, and others. The advanced countries of West Europe and the capitalist world are finding it increasingly difficult to overcome their own social and national problems. On the other hand, a considerable portion of the Third World people that have become liberated from a colonial state precisely in the present era have entered the period of attaining nationhood and begun to make various progressive and contradictory currents of national awareness unfold.

We must face the facts also with regard to our more immediate world, central and East Europe: The problem of vestiges, or a revival of nationalism is not our domestic worry. It is one for certain neighboring countries as well, where old conditioned reactions exercise nonetheless an effect and are indeed enlivened by new conditioned reactions. These conditioned reactions here and there cannot be treated or understood separately from each other. Therefore, when we turn against them, we must keep in mind their reciprocal effect and the fact that they rekindle each other. For instance, Hungarian historians regard it as their duty to challenge certain views of their colleagues aboard concerning the historical development of the Danube area and to try to present with scientific argumentation -- mainly in specialized periodicals, at scientific sessions, and before the broader public in some cases -- the true processes of history. Thus, the recent appraisal of the revolutionary struggle of national defense of the Hungarian Soviet Republic as "military aggression" is obviously eliciting a debate among historians. I could begin the disputed issues also from earlier on and I could continue them as well.

However, we must not let ourselves be carried away even in the midst and the heat of the debate. We must firmly adhere to our Marxist-Leninist ideological position, to the principle we have been taught by theory and practice alike. We, on our part, do not rehabilitate nationalist intellectual or emotional elements on any account; by no means will we reinstate them into the repository of our ideological, scientific, and political conduct. Against the symptoms of the malady of nationalism, we cannot by any means apply a similar kind of therapy. We cannot pit anything against nationalism other than our national self-esteem, our respect for other nations, and our internationalist endeavor to cooperate.

[Papp] If anywhere, then in the area of the Danube basin, history has provided ample arguments for that...

[Pach] Of course ... To mention only two arguments from the most recent era: Taking advantage of the unresolved nature and acute pressures of the national-nationality issue, in 1919 the policy of the Entente succeeded in inducing the armed forces of neighboring countries to march up against the Hungarian socialist revolution. And what was the result? The political reorganization of central and East Europe following World War I, which did not bring liberty to the peoples of the Danube area, but a continuation and intensification of social and national inequalities. Following the 1918 autumn revolutions that brought the Habsburg monarchy -- which was ripe for dissolution, to fall, the Romanian bourgeois-manorial system became heir to the power of the Hungarian gentry in Transylvania so that it helped the Horthyite revolution to victory against the Soviet Republic and implemented various forms of oppression against classes and nationalities which, in essence, did not differ in any way from the previous ones against the Hungarian population living in large numbers in the territories that had become part of Romania.

Another example: In the era between the two world wars -- and this, too, is a lesson that we can dismiss only if we close our eyes to the truth -- the struggle between the small countries that took place in this area, the political-economic bickering of the small-state nationalisms struggling with each other, was terrible and ridiculous. In the Hungarian-Romanian relationship, for instance, the political publicist trends became predominant and set the tone both here and there. This contaminated and poisoned both countries' public opinion and, presenting its own demands and grievances as absolutely true, branded those of the other side as absolutely unjust.

It was easy for the demagogic slogans of the Horthy regime to find an echo if the Romanian Royal government forcibly Romanianized people; it was also easy for the leading circles of royal Romania to refer to the fact that the aristocrats in power in Hungary were desirous of regaining their large estates in Transylvania rather than remedying of Hungarian national grievances.

And what was the result of the struggle and savage spitefulness among the small countries? Our countries became equally defenseless against great-power nationalism, the expansion of the Third Reich, and became equally the satellites of German fascism. Hitler was able to take advantage of the strife and hostility between Hungarian and Romanian nationalism... Now we know very well that "counter-nationalism" does not offer any remedy. On this point, we must think more comprehensibly, circumspectly, and responsibly than some representatives of our general literary life, who, in the grip of real problems, at times retreat toward bogus solutions. Still, what writer or historian can feel immune to, safe from errors in struggling against crushingly heavy problems of the past and present?

[Papp] In the first years of the socialist revolution, we too thought, and our neighbors also adopted the view, that on the basis of an identical social system and common objectives, nationalism would go down the passages of history in a short time. On what were these hopes based?

[Pach] We thought and hoped at the time that we would be able soon to overcome our negative historical heritage and build up a socialist society completely in a few years. At the same time, we were confident and entertained the notion that the socialist transformation in itself -- automatically, as it were -- would resolve the nationality issue also in the Danube area. Reminiscent to some extent of the great liberals in principle of the 19th century, we believed or partly believe that a radical social transformation, ensuring, in general, economic, social, and cultural achievements for all citizens, would in itself and from itself bring a solution to the national-nationality issue.

We see these questions more realistically today. First, we are aware of the fact that we need a considerably longer time and many new ideas and a great deal of new effort to accomplish the building of socialism. Second, we are aware of the fact that socialist construction will be taking place over a protracted historical era within national frameworks, within the frameworks of national economies and national states and, consequently, state boundaries will retain their role and significance for a long time. And, third, we realize also that, in the area of the national-nationality issue, the charges put over centuries cannot be defused all at once, the national-nationality problems that accumulated over a considerable period of time cannot be removed overnight. However, one must not fail to acknowledge their remnants and revivals and abandon responsible, level-headed, and continuous work aimed at their solution.

DRY, COLD WEATHER THREATENS WINTER GRAINS

WA191130 Budapest NEPSZAPADSAG in Hungarian 10 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The winter-like weather that began in mid-November is unfavorable to agriculture. At least 200 mm of precipitation before spring is required to overcome the shortage of moisture, according to Istvan Meszaros, main department head of the Ministry of Agriculture. Because temperatures have ranged 3-6 degrees C below the long-term mean, the ground has frozen early and cannot be plowed. To date, only 90 percent of fall plowing has been completed nationwide. However, percentages in Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs, Veszprem and Zala counties amount to only 75-80 percent. Completion of plowing would require at least 8-10 days. Completion of plowing is exceptionally urgent this year to preserve moisture. It has been stated in many places that this year's drought would have caused even greater damage had deep plowing remained unfinished last fall. Warmer weather would benefit crops. Winter grains are less well developed than usual for the season. Although sowing was finished on time, lack of rain caused seed to emerge slowly. The developing plants need to become more vigorous to withstand severe cold without snow cover. All crops were gathered in by the end of November, and farms are now applying fertilizer to the fields.

KADAR, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE SFRY ENVOY

LD152011 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have met in introductory visits Milovan Zidar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Aravinda Ramachandran Deo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Hungary, on the introductory visit. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 83 p 8 AU]

K ASINSKI, TU MEMBERS DEBATE PRICE INCREASES

LD222358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The results so far of the social consultation on the suggested food prices were the theme of the deliberations of a meeting of the Council of Ministers' Commission for Trade Union Affairs with the participation of the representatives of 56 national trade union organizations.

Minister for Prices Zdzislaw Krasinski stated that the decision on the increases is still impossible, as none of the suggested variants has gained clear support. Thus it is necessary to continue with a thorough examination of the consultation results. This observation was endorsed by the discussion at the meeting of the commission.

The trade union members adopted a critical attitude toward the variants presented by the Office for Prices. They had far-reaching reservations concerning both the scale of the increases and the method for the compensation of the effects of the price increases. In this connection they spoke up in defense of the interests of the economically weakest groups. Those present considered it urgent to speed up the third stage of the revaluation of pensions and annuities.

The trade union members demanded a clear and precise definition of what a price is supposed to be and what are to be the long-term prices and incomes policy. The majority of the speakers expressed the view that the increase should wait until the final elaboration of the consultation results. Minister Krasinski gave the assurance that the results of the poll on the increases will be elaborated and made public during the first half of January in conjunction with the conclusions emerging from the poll. On the other hand, Vice Premier Rakowski has announced that another meeting with the representatives of the trade unions will be held. At the meeting the government stance on the submitted postulates will be presented.

TOWNS, MILITARY UNITS HOLD REPORT-BACK MEETINGS

LD230011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] A conference in Gydnia, of the largest municipal party organization on the Gdansk coastline, has ended the PZPR report-back and election campaign at the basic level in the voivodship. Apart from the internal party matters, economic issues and particularly those involving the sea, dominated the discussion. Stanislaw Bejger took part in the conference.

The district report-back and election conference of Warsaw-Ochota has also been in session. Marian Wozniak took part.

Report-back and election conferences of the PZPR are taking place in the institutions and units of the Polish Army. They were held today in the military medical academy in Lodz and in the headquarters of the Border Protection Troops in Warsaw. Issues relating to ideological and political work and party work in the consolidation of the country's defense capability were discussed.

MILITIA OPERATION CRACKS DOWN ON HIDDEN GOODS

LD220032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Another militia operation under the code-name "Rynek" ["market"] has been carried out throughout the country over the past 2 days. Above all, the controls have affected retail commercial outlets, bazaars and markets, catering and the internal trade transport. Goods worth nearly Z8.5 million, hidden from customers, were found in shops.

For instance, in Kielce, the managers of the shop belonging to the consumer cooperative Spolem have taken for themselves four carpets worth over Z21.5 million, intending to sell them at usurious prices.

As a result of the operation 399 preliminary proceedings were started, 484 proposals were sent to the collegia for misdemeanors, and 1,939 persons were fined.

MARGUERITTE ON PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

PM221908 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Dec 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The New Imperatives of the Polish Crisis"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The now-recognized failure of the call by Solidarity's Clandestine National Commission [TKK] for big demonstrations on 16 December confirms that Poland has decidedly entered a new phase in its development. Mr Walesa's Nobel Prize was a kind of tribute to Solidarity, and the attempts at protest on 13 and 16 December were the dying throes of a glorious period.

It is possible to agree with Mr Walesa when he says that Friday's failure was due to the deployment of large numbers of police, but it is obvious that that could not be the only explanation, since those forces were as daunting on many previous occasions on which major demonstrations nonetheless took place.

Indeed it is impossible not to be struck by the extraordinary difference which exists between the importance still attached to Solidarity in the West and the conviction of the independent observer on the spot that the free trade union is now part of the history of this country of which it will remain one of the noblest and most inspiring jewels.

The White House report on Poland's implementation of the Helsinki accords over the past 6 months shows that President Reagan himself is busy quietly changing, and viewing Polish affairs more calmly. By maintaining all contacts despite the political situation, the FRG has considerably strengthened all its positions, especially its economic positions, in this country. In these circumstances the French Government's obstinacy is particularly remarkable.

It seems rather unlikely that there will be new demonstrations after the price hikes that will be announced in January. In view of the consultations now going on all the indications are in fact that the increases will be much smaller than had been suggested, that they will be spread over the whole year, and that there will be virtually insignificant increases in the prices of standard quality bread and cold meats, for instance, luxury quality goods being more affected.

A Paralyzed Government

What might be the nature of the new stage being heralded? It remains full of uncertainty and difficulties. Of course General Jaruzelski's government completely controls the situation in the country. Moreover on Saturday the press refrained from crowing and commenting on the TKK's failure. That discretion bodes well, but that is still a far cry from presenting and above all implementing a constructive program. The government is still paralyzed by its own inconsistencies, hesitations, and vagueness: by the opposition of the extremist advocates of democratization, by the party apparatus' hostile inertia, by the neo-Stalinists' rivalry, and by Western sanctions.

In additon this government has hitherto proved incapable of making gestures likely to give it minimum of credibility and ensure it some popular support. Indeed, although public opinion is no longer demonstrating, it continues to identfy with Solidarity and remains faithful to its ideals.

But the future problems no longer relate to the position of Mr Walesa or of Solidarity. They are to establish whether the new electoral law for the general councils will introduce a fairly extensive democratization, whether the local authorities' role will really be increased as is being announced, whether or not the workers' self-management being established will be authentic, whether the Sejm's importance will continue to be increased, and whether the new trade unions will really be independent of the administration. These are the current questions. Nobody should have any illusions about any of them; there will be fierce struggles. If they end in victory for the advocates of liberalization, Poland will function in an entirely different way in 4 or 5 years time.

That system, more democratic than in any other Eastern bloc country, will then be as far removed from the system which existed before the August 1980 strikes as from the dreams cherished in 1981. As happens after every crisis in Poland, after the initial great burst of enthusiasm there will have been a setback but at the same time progress compared with the previous period.

Solidarity will thus have lost, but the movement will have won because everybody realizes that without it, without the workers of Gdansk and elsewhere, the democratization of the system, which is still possible today, would never have been achieved. In any case this is the best scenario which can be envisaged for Poland as 1984 begins.

MARGUERITTE ON GLEMP CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

PM221607 Paris LE FIGARO in French 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Possible Meeting Between Glemp and Jaruzelski]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- The content of the Polish primate's Christmas and New Year message, coming after the failure of 16 December, is felt in circles close to Solidarity as a new blow to the democratic opposition. Moreover, its publication preceded yesterday's meeting of the joint church-state commission which -- as LE FIGARO was the first to mention -- might lead to a summit meeting between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp before the end of the year.

That is all the more likely since the communique issued at the end of the meeting, chaired on one side by Archibishop Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate, and on the other side by Politburo member Barcikowski, merely indicates that the state of relations between the church and the state was examined and that the commission held the view that those relations are developing in the appropriate way."

As for the primate's text, its publication is in fact shrouded in some mystery. The first version pubished by the agencies was withdrawn by the episcopate Monday evening and replaced with another, somewhat watered-down, version. The cardinal still condemns priests who become involved in politics but the passage in which he refers directly to those who either act within organizations close to the government, or, "carried away by the fervor of the struggle for the oppressed, become the powerful mouthpiece of social conflicts" and are thus criticized by their parishoners has completely vanished from the definitive version. What is the reason for this unprecedented change? Could it be due, for instance, to a last-minute intervention by the Vatican?

Moreover, the primate's message is not "soft," and it mentions the joyous occasions of 1983. For instance the primate refers to the holy father's visit and the building of many churches, but, with a strange use of the plural, he also recalls that 1983 was "the year of peace prizes" and was also "that of the return home of the internees and many prisoners."

But these sources of joy "do not conceal from us the immensity of the pain and suffering which our people are enduring."

But the newest element of this message is that it shows that the primate has now abandoned the illusions he cherished until recently on the possibility of dialogue and reconciliation and that he is nonetheless speaking out more forcefully than ever against the "extremists" within the country and against those outside the country who advocate a policy of tension.

ARREST OF 10 UNDERGROUND ACTIVISTS ANNOUNCED

LD222257 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec -- At a news conference in the voivodship office of internal affairs in Gorzow Wielkopolski today, officials gave journalists details of detainment of ten underground activists after militia had found in their apartments equipment used for illegal activity.

The equipment ranged from simple printing presses to West-made high-class transceivers used for the so-called "Radio Solidarnosc" broadcasts.

Other objects includes hundreds of illegal books and thousands of leaflets and bulletins printed without permission. The detainees are under arrest as pre-trial investigations are going on.

MAN SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD222312 Warsaw Televison Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The trial of Zbingniew Zukowski ended before the Silesian Military District Court in Wroclaw today. Zbigniew Zukowski was charged with illegally crossing the Polish-Czechoslovak border and with cooperating, from October 1981 until 25 May 1982 while in Austria, with representatives of foreign organizations, preparing and conducting demonstrations and picketing in front of the Polish Embassy in Vienna. These activities were to the detriment of the political interests of the PPR. Zbigniew Zukowski has been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

WROCLAW RADIO REPORTS THEFTS FROM TRAINS

LD231022 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The number of crimes committed on Polish State Railroad routes has increased recently in Legnica Voivodship. In Glogow alone, the civil militia station established that there were as many 19 break-ins from September to December into rail cars on trains between Szczecin and Krakow. The thieves are primarily interested in parcels sent to Poland from abroad. Traps set by the militia have failed to achieve anything. Therefore there was suspicion that the thieves knew what the militia was doing. During increased militia activities on the line between Bytom Odrzanski and Czerna, two men were seen running away. They were recognized as Jan F., a shift leader of the railroad protection services, and his brother Mariam. During a search of the brothers' home some of the spoils from the latest break-in worth Z150,000 were found. Preliminary assessment of the losses caused by these criminal activities over a period of many years shows that the thieves, whose job it to protect property, stole parcels worth about Z2 million.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WRITERS UNION MEMBERS

LD230016 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the presidium of the central board of the Union of Polish Writers, including President of the Board Halina Auderska and members of the Presidium Janusz Domagalik, Krzysztof Gasiorowski, Jerzy Jesionowski, Jan Meysztowicz, Janusz Roszko, Jozef Szczawinski, and Andrzej Wasilewski. Representatives of the union gave information about the present results of efforts made by writers' circles in the country toward the reconstruction of their professional and creative organization, and about social and material conditions in the performance of the profession of of writers.

The guests presented main premises of the programmatic operation of the Union of Polish Writers toward the protection of creative, and material interests of writers, the development of contemporary Polish literature, popularization of reading, and concern for the beauty of the Polish language.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed with appreciation the positive transformations taking place among writers, the incorporation of an even wider circle of writers of recognized achievement, and great social authority into socialist renewal, the realization of which creates even more favorable conditions for the development of national culture. Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed the resolute will of the authorities to implement culture policy adopted by the ninth extraordinary congress of the party, which ensures respect for creative freedoms, constant improvement of conditions for the development of culture, and social participation in its popularization.

Universal development of the national culture should take place within the framework of socialist patronage of the state; Polish literature, which for so long struggled for social justice, today is able to participate fully in the development of spirutal life of the PPR.

It has been recognized that the development of the Union of Polish Writers, which assumes progressive traditions of human thought and creativity -- which in Polish culture were always linked with the concern for the good of the country and the struggle for just social conditions -- makes the Union of Polish Writers a lasting factor of cultural life, which makes possible the development of partnership cooperation between the authorities and writers in solving the problems of the entire writers' millieu.

The character of the present publishing policy, establishment of the literature fund, work on the principles of revision of authors' renumerations, pensions, and modification of the tax system, confirm that cooperation is possible for the benefit of contemporary Polish culture and the writers' cricumstances.

The meeting was attended by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Waldemar Swirgon, and Kazimierz Zygulski.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD230012 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, has concluded a visit to Poland. Today, the guests from the Soviet Union paid a visit to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Soceity [TPPR], a meeting was held with the chairman of the central board of the TPPR, SLanislaw Wronski, and with aktiv members. The development of cooperation in various fields was discussed.

Stanislaw Wronski presented Vitaliy Ruben, and other members of the delegation with TPPR commemorative medals. In the evening, the Soviet guests left Warsaw. At the Gdansk station, the delegation was seen off by Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa.

MORE ON VISIT BY USSR DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV

Friendship Society Meeting

LD230043 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Today, at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] a meeting was held between the government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Deputy Premier Nuriyev, with the TPPR aktiv operating in rural areas. Present were Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and Stanislaw Wronski.

Visits Agricultural Institute

LD230046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev has acquainted itself with the scientific and research work of the market gardening, floriculture, and the fruit-growing institutes in Skierniewice. These bodies cooperate with similar institutes in the Soviet Union.

Later, the Soviet guests met in Warsaw the agricultural activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. The main topic was the prospects for the development of the cooperation between the two countries in the domain of agriculture and the food economy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SFRY TRADE UNION LEADER

AU222107 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Stojan Stojcevski, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the SFRY Trade Union Council, who is paying a friendly visit for an exchange of experiences to our country at the head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions. Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania, was also present.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm and friendly greetings as well as cordial wishes on behalf of Comrades Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as on behalf of the SFRY party-state leadership. Thanking the guest for the greetings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Comrades Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic and to the party-state leadership of the neighboring and friendly country warm greetings and best wishes, as well as wishes, to the working people of Yugoslavia, for new successes in the socialist construction, on behalf of the party-state leadership and himself personally.

During the meeting the sides pointed out with satisfaction the traditional relations of good-neighborliness and close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, which recorded an ever upward and durable evolution on the basis of understandings reached at high level. They expressed the desire to expand and strengthen these ties and to expand Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in all fields, particularly in the economy, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The sides emphasized the importance of intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience between trade union bodies in the two countries and assessed that this contributes to further developing relations between the working people of Romania and Yugoslavia and relations between our countries and peoples.

Tackling certain topical issues of the international life, the sides stressed that the current world situation, which is characterized by an accentuated increase in tension, requires that action be taken to halt the courses of tension and the arms race, to proceed to adopting disarmament measures, primarily nuclear, to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and scrap the existing missiles, and to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace, and observance of the independence of peoples. They also stressed the importance of intensifying the efforts of trade union organizations to mobilize the working people into broad mass movements against the arms race and the dangers of a new war and for peace, security, and cooperation in the world.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PREMIER DASCALESCU DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA VISIT

AU221528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1340 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/12/1983 -- On December 22, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu left on an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria, invited by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CEAUSESCU IN INTERVIEW URGES WITHDRAWAL OF MISSILES

AU230824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA -- in Bucharest 17 December]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/12/1983 -- In this interview President Ceausescu approaches exclusively international questions and aspects of the foreign relations promoted by the RCP and Romanian state.

The Imperative of Concrete Measures To Halt the Arms Race

The international situation has come to be extremely tense. More particularly there is an intensification of the arms race, nuclear arming first of all. All this generates the danger of another world war which will be a nuclear war too, and put life on our planet in jeopardy.

Therefore, the fundamental issue of our day is to halt the arms race, to pass to disarmament, nuclear above all, and to ensure a lasting world peace.

We consider that the attainment of this target necessarily requires concrete measures toward halting the arms race, cutting down military expenditure, and starting the reduction of the armed forces as well as steps conducive to a sizeable reduction of weapons, starting with nuclear ones, but also of conventional weapons, ensuring a balance of forces at the lowest possible level. We must do everything possible for elimination of war from mankind's life, for a weapon-free world of peaceful collaboration.

The Current International Moment

Indeed, I have said, and unfortunately events stand proof, that this is a most critical period that can be referred to as the most complicated since the end of the Second World War. On a more general plane, there are conflicts which have become more serious of late; but I am especially referring to the situation in Europe following the arrival of medium-range American missiles in some European states, the Soviet Union's walkout of the Geneva conference and the announcement of countermeasures, all of which have generated this very dramatic situation that opens the way to the intensification of the arms race and the prospect of conflicts, of nuclear war in Europe, which would however turn into a world atomic war with all the implications I have referred to before, the destruction of life on our planet. These are the reasons, and it was with these considerations in mind that I made that assessment.

There Is No Justification for Siting of the New Missiles

Indeed, in motivating the deployment of new missiles in several NATO countries -- Italy included -- reference is made to a disbalance between the sides which favour the Soviet Union. But a series of Western institutes, in the United States of America too, have proved that these assessments do not correspond to reality, that a general, relative balance has been struck -- and this balance relies on the large number of nuclear weapons that both sides possess. And that can destroy the whole mankind several times. According to some estimates each side can destroy the world at least ten times. Under such circumstances, with or without several scores nuclear missiles or weapons one can hardly speak about the balance tipping to one side or another. After all, mankind can only be destroyed once. If one side can destory it 10.5 times and the other 11 times one can no longer speak about disbalance.

Therefore, the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in some NATO countries can in no way be justified. Equally unnecessary are the development and emplacement of new medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union. Therefore, precisely to strike a balance of forces and remove the danger of nuclear disaster both sides should reduce the existing nuclear stockpiles and achieve a balance at the lowest possible level to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

A Completely New, Very Grave Situation

After medium-range nuclear missiles had started being sited in West Germany, the Soviet Union decided to walk out from the Geneva talks and announced countermeasures which envisage the emplacement of missiles in the two Warsaw Treaty countries as well as in other parts of the world.

It is obvious that in like situation, the continuation of talks would have virtually meant to accept the siting of missiles and to make public opinion believe that a passage to the deployment of U.S. missiles is not a special problem. But, as I have already mentioned, this fact leads to a completely new and particularly serious situation. However, the point is now to prevent the application of the measures announced by both the United States and the NATO as well as of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. The interests of all European peoples, of the United States and the Soviet Union too, require that both the emplacement of U.S. missiles and the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union should be prevented.

As I have mentioned, there is no justification for the siting in Europe of new nuclear missiles of any kind, of the medium-range ones least of all. On the contrary, everything possible should be done to reduce and completely eliminate nuclear missiles.

Resumption of Negotiations and Euromissiles -- an Imperative Need

In the present situation, everything must be done for the resumption of the Geneva negotiations so that a corresponding agreement may be reached by the two sides.

The resumption of the talks demands a return to a previous situation -- which presupposes the halting both of the deployment of U.S. missiles and of the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. This is the only basis on which negotiations conducive to agreement can be held.

As it has repeatedly been stated on the Geneva negotiating table there are proposals which could lead to accord between the two sides. This requires, reason, a sense of responsibility for the cause of peace and the peoples' lives, the halting of the application of the deployment measures and of the countermeasures and the resumption of negotiations to the end of achieving a corresponding agreement.

I will not go into details, but the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union concerning the reduction of intermediate-range weapons and the possibility of arriving at an adequate agreement in this way, as well as the U.S. and other proposals provide a good basis for understanding and accord.

Considering that the question of the intermediate-range missiles concerns the European countries first and foremost, because it is on their territory that these missiles are deployed and -- if used -- they will be the first victims of these weapons, it is absolutely necessary that the European countries -- I am thinking first of all of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries but also of the other countries in Europe -- should attend the Geneva talks. In this respect, Romania has proposed that the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries meet to discuss the situation created and contribute to surmounting this very critical moment and to resuming the negotiations. Another Romanian proposal is that, once the Geneva talks are resumed, a consultative commision of the countries in the two military pacts should be set up to analyse the proposals and contribute to an accord between the two sides. What I am thinking of are not parallel negotiations but a completion, a support to the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States to help them reach an adequate agreement.

I consider that in this way the European countries can make a very important contribution to such an accord.

The Responsibility of European Countries

Now it is essential to stop the measures from taking effect on both sides. I must say in this respect that the countries in the territory of which missiles are to be located have a particularly high responsibility; but they can also do very much for the resumption of negotiations. I think that these countries -- West Germany and Italy, for instance -- should postpone the operations for the emplacement of missiles, ask the United States of America not to send new missiles and stockpile the ones that have arrived, so as to provide conditions for the Soviet Union, too, to stop the application of countermeasures and resume the Geneva talks.

An Agreement Can Be Reached

How long can negotiations take, therefore for how long can the siting of missiles and the application of countermeasures be halted? It depends very much on the way in which action is taken in Geneva for the conclusion of an appropriate accord, but then also on the way in which the European countries directly concerned will act to contribute, as I have already mentioned, to such an understanding. Certainly, this can be done in a few months. The duration may be shorter or longer but the point is not to perform emplacement operations and not to implement any of the countermeasures announced in response as long as negotiations are held. Everything possible should be done to achieve this in the shortest time. Accord can be reached in a few months.

The problems of Nuclear Disarmament in the Focus of the Ceausescu-Berlinguer Talks

Last week the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, paid a visit to Romania which was indeed an important moment in the relations between our two parties -- and I may say--between our two peoples, especially under the current particularly serious international circumstances.

The talks we conducted focused specifically on current international issues, the situation in Europe, the actions taken against arming, nuclear arming in particular, for disarmament and peace. I may say that we reached common conclusions on these matters which held a top place in our talks. In fact, the Italian Communist Party itself, Comrade Berlinguer advanced a series of proposals along this line in Italy. Romania and its party and state bodies also made a set of proposals.

I may say that both the proposals put forth by the Italian communists and by Romania converge upon an intensification of activities to save Europe from nuclear disaster, to do everything possible to prevent the United States from siting new missiles and the Soviet Union from carrying countermeasures into effect, and to help an appropriate accord conducive to an effective reduction of nuclear weapons, to disarmament, to the building of a Europe of peace and peaceful collaboration.

Importance of the Peace Manifestations in Europe

Indeed, big demonstrations against the arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, for peace have been taking place in many European countries. We have always been highly appreciative of the great movements in a series of European countries but I want to say it openly that they do not have the same intensity throughout Western Europe. These movements do not have the scope of those in some central and North European countries -- even in Italy -- although they have intensified of late. The peace movements in Southern Europe have indeed gained monentum of late.

As for Romania, I must say that our people is fully committed and staged big peace demonstrations. We strengthen collaboration with peace movements in various states as we think that under the current circumstances the intensification of the struggle for peace of the peoples, of all political forces and social categories have a particulr particular -- I may say even decisive -- significance for halting the dangerous course of events so that both sides should reconsider their measures, resume negotiations and reach an accord meant to prevent the transformation of Europe into an atomic base which, I repeat, puts the existence of the European peoples, of the whole world in jeopardy.

As is well known, Romania has always and consistently declared against military or any other intervention in the affairs of other states. We firmly militate for relations grounded on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs. Military or of another kind, no intervention can be justified in any way. We must start from the observance of each people's right to choose the socioeconomic development path it wishes, without any outside interference.

In this respect, the United States of America's intervention in Grenada as well as in other states in Central America was totally groundless; like actions can only deteriorate the situation further and consequently lead to an intensification of the fight against interference, of the struggle to safeguard national independence.

The Military Blocs in Europe -- Anachronistic

The military blocs can be said to be anachronical, a cause of the current tension in the international life and more particularly in Europe. As a matter of fact, irrespective of circumstances, the military blocs had no motivation.

Indeed, the Warsaw Treaty was set up after the NATO and as an outcome of the latter's creation. But its foundation act shows that the Warsaw Treaty will cease all activities the moment the NATO does. In the years elapsed since -- this year included -- the Warsaw Treaty countries have stated that they are ready to pass on to a concomitant dissolution of the two military blocs.

That is why, I consider we should work to overcome the mistrust that has emerged, to build up confidence and strengthen collaboration among the European countries, to translate into fact the principles of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. In this respect, I consider that the conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Stockholm will have a particular importance as it can open avenues to dispelling mistrust, achieving better cooperation and strengthen confidence among the states on our continent, which will also lead to the dissolution of the military blocs in Europe.

We consider that all the European countries, the countries in the two military blocs first of all, should more powerfully develop their relations of collaboration, the policy of arming, the shows of force, the threat of force should be renounced and action should be taken to lay those relations on the new principles of equality and mutually advantageous collaboration. We believe it is in the interests of the peoples that the military blocs should be dissolved, which we believe is possible, and we must work along this line.

The Relations Between the RCP and the European Social-Democratic Parties

The Romanian Communist Party is for a broad development of international collaboration with all the communist, worker, socialist and social democratic parties, as well as with other parties and democratic forces. As a matter of fact, I could say that at present we have fine -- even very fine -- relations with the Italian Socialist Party and the Italian Democratic Socialist Party included. We also have relations of collaboration with the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

We consider there are many problems, more particularly problems related to the serious situation in the field of arming, of nuclear arming on which we share identical or very close viewpoints.

I consider as highly important the proposals set forth by Willy Brandt as well as by other leaders and socialist and social democratic parties, as they are for the cessation of the arms race, the prevention of the emplacement of the new missiles, the achievement of an accord between the two sides on the reduction of armament to the lowest possible level. Therefore, they answer the peoples' wish to build a Europe free of all types of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, a world free of arms and wars.

I consider that many possibilities exist of intensifying collaboration among communists, socialists, social democrats and other forces, and it is necessary to strengthen this collaboration and continue to identify new fields in which our cooperation and solidarity may expand, in the interest of each people's socioeconomic progress, peace and independence.

GNA SESSION OPENS; CEAUSESCU PRESENT

AU150936 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] have begun. An hour ago the deputies in the country's supreme forum met in a plenary session of the current session which opened its proceedings in November.

At this, the second part of the session, the country's basic economic and financial programs for the next year will be discussed and adopted -- a new and important stage for implementing the targets envisaged for the overall 5-year plan.

At ten o'clock, the deputies and guests in the hall welcomed with loud applause the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and other comrades of the party and state leadership.

For this final part of the current session, the deputies adopted the following agenda:

1 -- draft law on the adoption of the uniform national plan on the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1984;

2 -- draft law on the adoption of the plan on the development of agriculture and the food industry for next year;

3 -- draft law on the adoption of the state budget for 1984;

4 -- the program on the application of self-management and self-supply measures to ensure the people's proper supplies with agricultural goods, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods from 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984;

5 -- the draft laws on endorsing the decrees including norms with power of law issued by the State Council after the seventh session of the GNA.

Worth mentioning is the fact that the indexes and provisions included in the above mentioned programs and the overall activity of working them out are based on the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding mobilizing the country's overall economic potential to implement the targets established. As a matter of fact, the overall activity of drawing up the plan, the budget, and the program on developing agriculture and the food industry has taken place under the direct guidance of the party secretary general and president of the republic.

The GNA proceedings continue at this time.

Birlea Economic Plan Report

AU151738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/12/1983 -- The rationale of the bill on the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1984 presented in the country's parliament by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, shows that the whole structure of the plan has a consolidated material, currency and financial equilibrium, offers conditions for a faster increase of the national income and, on this basis, for raising the people's living standard. The major priorities of the plan are the expansion of the autochthonous base of raw and energy-bearing materials, the intensive development of agriculture, the faster increase of production in the sectors of high-tech processing industry, the cutting down of material consumption the extended use of reusables, the increased economic efficiency in all compartments of activity.

One of the basic orientations is toward steadily increasing the exports and rationalizing the imports, to the end of paying off the foreign debt in due time.

At the same time, the 1984 plan marks the firm application of the tasks established with respect to the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products and the better capitalization of raw materials, as well as the more marked increase of labour productivity and the improvement of labour organization and norms-setting.

The plan stipulates a 7.3 percent increase of the national income, with over 97 percent having to be achieved on account of social labour productivity. The industrial production increase will be 6.7 percent higher than in 1983.

The plan provides for the steady implementation of the RCP policy of socialist industrialization of the country.

Special attention is paid to the extractive industry in view of developing the autochthonous base of raw materials and energy resources.

The coal production will reach 61.7 million tons. As many as 13 million tons of crude will be extracted as well as almost 33.5 billion cu.m. of methane, inclusive of free gas.

Next year, the primary energy needs will be covered 94 percent out of internal resources, a new step being thus taken toward ensuring the country's energy self-sufficiency.

The electric power production will reach 77 billion kwh, with stress on the more marked increase of the amount of energy generated by coal.

Through its provisions, the plan ensures the further development and updating of the processing industry whose production is to grow by 6.8 percent. Higher growth rates are envisaged in machine building, whose share of the overall industrial production will be of over 28 percent, and in chemistry. As for the metallurgical industry a steel production of 14.8 million tons is stipulated.

Another chapter of the plan refers to agriculture, special stress being laid on its intensive development. 29 million tons of cereals are to be obtained next year as well as bigger crops with technical plants, vegetables and fruit. Account is also taken of the need for a substantial improvement of activity in zootechny.

As to investment, 252 billion lei will be allotted to be realized in conditions of higher economic efficiency. [sentence as received] Fixed assets worth over 230 billion lei will be commissioned in 1984.

The scientific research and technological development activity focuses on major issues of developing and updating the social production.

Some 4/5 of the scientific research and technological engineering units focus on objectives under special programmes. 2,950 themes of scientific research and technological development are stipulated for 1984.

The plan provides for a more active participation of Romania in international economic cooperation. The foreign trade volume is to grow by 13.8 percent. The expansion is envisaged of economic cooperation and specialization of production, of Romania's commercial exchanges with the CMEA member countries, with all socialist countries, with a view to meeting mutual requirements for raw materials, energy, machines and equipment to a larger extent. The development of economic relations with developing countries, with developed capitalist countries is also stipulated as well as of cooperation with a series of international economic-financial bodies.

By its content, the plan ensures also the amplification of economic cooperation and specialization of production, of commercial exchanges with the CEMA member countries, with all socialist countries, in view of meeting to a greater extent the mutual needs for raw materials, energy, machinery and equipment; at the same time, stipulated was the expansion of the economic relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, as well as of the collaboration with international economic and financial bodies.

Other sectors of the plan refer to a greater increase of efficiency in all sectors of activity. Labour productivity is to go up in industry by 8 percent and in building-assembly by 6.5 percent. The total costs in 1,000 lei worth of production or gross incomes will go down by 39 lei in the national industry and by 13.2 lei in state-run agriculture.

The year 1984 will mark the conclusion of the first stage of the action of raising the remuneration of all categories of working personnel. The nominal average remuneration will attain 2,925 lei, a level which in conditions of maintaining the prices and tariffs, as stipulated in the plan, ensures a 5 percent rise in the real remuneration as compared with 1980. The peasantry's real incomes derived from work on cooperative and individual farms, per one active person, will grow 11.3 percent as compared with 1980. The goods sold through the socialist trade will be by 3 percent more than in 1983 and the services to the population -- by 12.7 percent more. Under the housing constructions programme 150 thousand dwellings will be made available. Measures are established for the further improvement of education, the development of culture, the improvement of health protection and social assistance.

LAW ON STATE BUDGET FOR 1984 ADOPTED

AU201345 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 83 pp 5, 6

["Law on the 1984 State Budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 15 December]

[Text] Article 1 -- The 1984 state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania features the centralized state revenues and their allocation in accordance with the targets of the uniform national plan adopted by the Grand National Assembly to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense, and other social requirements under conditions of increased efficiency, of instituting a strict savings system, and ensuring a financial and monetary balance.

The state budget envisages revenues totaling 308,916.7 million lei and expenses totaling 308,916.7 million lei.

Article 2 -- State budget revenues and expenditures for 1984 will be distributed as follows (in million lei):

	Revenues	Expenditures
National budget	252,810.7	252,810.7
Local budgets	56,106	56,106

The overall expense volume of the state budget includes reserve funds totaling 9,195 million lei, of which:

-- 8,879 million lei budget reserve funds are for the use of the State Council;

-- 316 million lei budget reserve funds are for the use of executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality.

Article 3 -- State budget revenues resulting from the appropriation of part of the net production assets for social purposes; payments from profits made by state economic units; the goods turnover; and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 190,785.9 million lei.

Article 4 -- State budget revenues from income taxes on the overall remuneration fund are set at 46,297 million lei; those from the income taxes of artisan cooperatives, of production cooperatives, procurement and sale of products, and of the enterprises of civic organizations are set at 1,577.5 million lei; those from agricultural taxes in agricultural production cooperatives at 1,548 million lei, and revenues from incomes and other taxes levied on the people at 4,228.2 million lei.

Article 5 -- State social insurance revenues for 1984 are set at 43,507 million lei.

Article 6 -- Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budget allocations, and bank credits in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose are set at 153,962.9 million lei for 1984.

Article 7 -- Expenditures for financing agricultural, animal breeding, and veterinary activities are set at 5,340.6 million lei, those for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges at 3,047.5 million lei, and those for communal management at 2,143 million lei.

Article 8 -- Expenses for financing scientific research, technological development, and for technical progress will be covered from funds set up in economic units and from state budget allocations. The 1984 state budget expenses for this purpose are set at 2,107.2 million lei.

Expenses for financing geological prospecting and research aimed at finding new deposits are set at 7,250 million lei.

Article 9 -- State budget expenses for financing sociocultural activities are set at 84,187.5 million lei which are allocated as follows (in million lei):

a) Education	16,617.6
b) Culture and art	735.2
c) Health	16,617
d) Physical education and sports	352.6
e) State allowances and other aid for children	15,153.4
f) Pensions and aid for war disabled, widows and orphans, for military and other people, and other social assistance	2,641.6
g) State social insurance	32,070.1

Article 10 -- Expenditures for the state power and administration bodies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,558.3 million lei.

Of those expenditures 2.6 million lei are allocated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 11 -- Expenditures for the country's defense are set at 11.7 billion lei.

Article 12 -- In accordance with duties and tasks devolving on the people's councils, the county budgets and the budget of Bucharest Municipality for 1984 are set as follows (in thousand lei):

County	Incomes		Expenditures
	Total	Own Revenues	
1. Alba	1,100,893	497,774	1,100,893
2. Arad	1,221,199	836,135	1,221,199
3. Arges	1,666,488	873,764	1,666,488
4. Bacau	1,733,646	867,373	1,733,646
5. Bihor	1,533,597	989,453	1,533,597
6. Bistrita-Nasaud	857,314	346,541	857,314
7. Botosani	1,358,475	457,685	1,358,475
8. Brasov	1,465,318	1,006,287	1,465,318
9. Braila	1,072,111	614,410	1,072,111
10. Buzau	1,125,494	568,286	1,125,494
11. Caras-Severin	1,050,124	511,603	1,050,124
12. Calarasi	975,785	426,386	975,785
13. Cluj	1,864,818	1,174,249	1,864,818
14. Constanta	1,945,051	1,224,666	1,945,051
15. Covasna	606,387	336,242	606,387
16. Dimbovita	1,063,437	642,158	1,063,437
17. Dolj	1,687,734	938,928	1,687,734
18. Galati	1,430,179	838,582	1,430,179
19. Giurgiu	784,235	401,600	784,235
20. Gorj	1,554,248	518,488	1,554,248
21. Harghita	1,037,756	511,943	1,037,756
22. Hunedoara	1,489,753	749,702	1,489,753
23. Ialomita	814,551	441,717	814,551

24.	Iasi	2,151,574	842,961	2,151,574
25.	Maramures	1,307,411	650,552	1,307,411
26.	Mehedinti	1,039,982	371,041	1,039,982
27.	Mures	1,443,410	919,520	1,443,410
28.	Neamt	1,209,423	728,450	1,209,423
29.	Olt	1,194,443	574,478	1,194,443
30.	Prahova	1,566,203	1,242,874	1,566,203
31.	Satu Mare	1,044,868	573,136	1,044,868
32.	Salaj	778,544	300,371	778,544
33.	Sibiu	1,076,680	763,710	1,076,680
34.	Suceava	1,396,618	702,764	1,396,618
35.	Teleorman	966,127	540,504	966,127
36.	Timis	1,766,067	1,187,173	1,766,067
37.	Tulcea	704,869	361,710	704,869
38.	Vaslui	1,103,647	391,801	1,103,647
39.	Vilcea	1,139,269	512,821	1,139,269
40.	Vrancea	958,249	411,920	958,249
41.	Bucharest Municipality	5,820,053	4,742,956	5,820,053
Total		56,106,030	31,592,714	56,106,030

Article 13 -- The amounts deducted from the tax on the overall remuneration fund and goods turnover tax levied on national units, allocated as local budget revenues, are established as follows (in thousand lei):

		Amounts Deducted From:	
County		Tax on overall remuneration fund	Tax on goods turnover
1.	Alba	547,119	56,000
2.	Arad	385,064	--
3.	Arges	792,724	--
4.	Bacau	815,273	51,000
5.	Bihor	544,144	--
6.	Bistrita-Nasaud	249,773	261,000
7.	Botosani	630,790	270,000
8.	Brasov	459,031	--
9.	Braila	457,701	--
10.	Buzau	497,208	60,000
11.	Caras-Severin	538,521	--
12.	Calarasi	389,399	160,000
13.	Cluj	690,569	--
14.	Constanta	720,385	--
15.	Covasna	270,145	--
16.	Dimbovita	421,279	--
17.	Dolj	748,806	--
18.	Galati	591,597	--
19.	Giurgiu	243,635	139,000
20.	Gorj	549,760	486,000
21.	Harghita	395,813	130,000
22.	Hunedoara	740,051	--
23.	Ialomita	248,834	124,000
24.	Iasi	847,613	461,000
25.	Maramures	602,859	54,000
26.	Mehedinti	368,941	300,000
27.	Mures	523,890	--
28.	Neamt	480,973	--
29.	Olt	437,965	182,000

30. Prahova	323,329	--
31. Satu Mare	366,732	105,000
32. Salaj	325,173	153,000
33. Sibiu	312,970	--
34. Suceava	623,854	70,000
35. Teleorman	355,623	70,000
36. Timis	578,894	--
37. Tulcea	290,159	53,000
38. Vaslui	429,846	282,000
39. Vilcea	373,448	253,000
40. Vrancea	285,329	261,000
41. Bucharest Municipality	1,077,097	--
Total	20,532,316	3,981,000

Article 14 -- The State Budget estimates on revenues represent the minimum tasks to be fulfilled while provisions on expenditures are maximum limits that should not be exceeded.

Article 15 -- The State Budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the centralized financial plan, State Budget, and the other financial plans. In this respect it will take firm action to achieve the overall revenues envisaged in the State Budget and the other financial plans and to make expenditures in accordance with the stage of fulfilling plan tasks -- under conditions of increased efficiency and of employing a strict savings system -- to maintain a financial, monetary, and hard currency balance, and to constantly strengthen the financial-banking control in all areas.

Article 16 -- The ministries and the other central and local bodies, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign trade, and International Economic Cooperation, and banks shall act to completely fulfill the economic and financial indexes envisaged in the State Budget and the revenue and expenditure budgets of units by seeing to it that:

A) The tasks regarding the itemized and net production, and sold production goods are completely fulfilled, that services are increased to a greater extent; that the technical level and quality of products are improved by firmly applying the provisions of the special program that has been endorsed; that production costs and particularly material expenditures are cutback by reducing the raw and other material consumption, by maximum cutbacks in fuel and any other energy consumption through a more intensive recovering and reutilization of materials -- achieved from consumption and production processes -- as such or after minor processing or reconditioning, by cutting back indirect and administrative-management expenses to the strictly necessary level; and that the tasks of introducing new and low-consumption products and technologies in the production process are being fulfilled;

B) priority is given to the fulfillment of the export production, the obligations under export contracts are firmly met, the weight of better reusable raw materials is increased, and that trade forms are diversified and products are more effectively adapted to the requirement of foreign end-users; foreign currency funds allocated for imports are better managed, that they are further reduced by making use of raw and other materials and of equipment available in our country or that can be replaced by other similar materials or products; and that the state's dues in lei and foreign currency are cashed;

C) the 1984 provisions of the program on more intensively increasing labor productivity and on improving labor norms by giving general application to technologies and organizing advanced labor processes, by increasing the level of mechanization and automation of production processes, making better use of personnel, by continuously improving the level of qualification, and by perfecting professional training;

D) the activity in all enterprises is carried out on the basis of economic principles and on those of profitability and efficiency, so that each lei invested or spent will yield maximum efficiency, that the production and profits for each 1,000 lei of fixed assets will constantly increase; firm measures are applied that will ensure the profitability of all products and activities and that will eliminate any kind of wastes;

E) each economic unit must compulsorily observe the provisions established regarding allocations to the State Budget; for this purpose action must be taken so that each economic unit fulfills its tasks regarding profits and payments to the budget from those profits, the allocation for society of part of the assets of the net production and the other payments envisaged by law; and that the planned resources for repaying funds received from society be completely secured;

F) that established stock norms and regulations for circulating capital be strictly observed; that freezing of funds and especially material values be eliminated and prevented; that the volume of credits not repaid on schedule be cut back; that the rotation speed of circulating capital be constantly increased; that deductions be accelerated and that a constant balance between returns and payments is ensured;

G) that the efficiency of investments is increased by further cutting back on their costs; that efforts are focused on finalizing primarily those investment projects that contribute to an increase in exports and to a reduction of imports; that energy, fuel, and raw material consumption are cut back, by developing agriculture and other sectors of our national economy; that the commissioning of planned production capacities is ensured upon schedule; that product quality is improved; that the planned production capacities begin operating upon schedule; that the planned parameters are completely fulfilled, so that each lei invested will yield a maximum increase in profits;

H) that funds for financing investment projects and the conditions envisaged by law for constantly financing the planned investment projects are completely secured; that credits granted for investment projects are paid back on schedule;

I) that funds allocated for scientific research, technological development, for introducing technical progress, for geological work and prospecting, for agricultural work, animal breeding, and veterinary surgery, for maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, for communal management and other economic projects envisaged by legal provisions be utilized with increased efficiency;

J) that the planned actions in the field of economic and scientific-technical cooperation are completely carried out by giving priority to deliveries of machines, equipment, and installations designed for the construction of economic projects abroad, to better processing and capitalizing on products stemming from cooperation, and that the profitability of joint societies at home and abroad be increased;

K) that an exacting and constant control be carried out -- especially a preventive control -- in all sectors of the socioeconomic activity in order to judiciously manage material and financial means; that plan, contract, and financial discipline be observed; and that order and discipline in spending public money be strengthened.

Article 17 -- The ministries, the other central bodies, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils which have sociocultural, administrative, and other institutions under their jurisdiction shall ensure that the funds available to them are utilized with maximum efficiency, that the measures on utilizing the existing material basis with a sense of responsibility be firmly applied, that maintenance and operation expenditures are limited to a minimum, that any waste is prevented, that those units constantly increase their own incomes and expand their self-financing.

Article 18 -- The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the ministries, centrals, the enterprises producing goods for export, and the foreign trade enterprises shall take measures to ensure the fulfillment of tasks in foreign trade and international economic cooperation, to achieve appropriate prices on foreign markets to cover production costs and achieve an increase in the amount of foreign currencies, to cash all foreign currency dues from foreign partners in accordance with time limits and under agreed conditions, to ensure the envisaged equilibrium of the balance of trade and of foreign payments, and to cut back on foreign debts in accordance with the sums of money envisaged for 1984.

Article 19 -- The Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the other central bodies concerned, together with the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall take measures to: develop and expand the local economic activity; continue to expand the small-scale industry, services, and other economic activities; carry out maintenance and repair work on roads and bridges with the help of work performed by people and under conditions envisaged by law; attract more and more people to manage localities and improve their appearance; expand the self-management of sociocultural and other units; increase revenues and cut back on expenditures to gradually achieve the self-financing of communes, towns, municipalities, and counties.

Article 20 -- The executive committee of the county and Bucharest Municipal People's Councils shall act to fulfill the plan tasks regarding their own revenues and revenue sources from which sums of money are allocated -- in accordance with Article 13 -- for the local budgets of the given counties and Bucharest Municipality, and to ensure an efficient utilization of material and financial assets. The sums of money allocated from the national budget revenue to balance local budgets will be within the approved limits and in keeping with the fulfillment of the plan on local incomes and expenditures throughout the given county or Bucharest Municipality.

Article 21 -- The Ministry of Finance, banks, and the overall bookkeeping-financial apparatus in ministries, the people's councils, centrals, enterprises, and institutions shall firmly act to determinedly apply the new economic mechanism, to strengthen workers self-management and financial-economic self-administration, increase economic efficiency in all areas, fulfill the item-specified production and particularly export production, more forcefully increase labor productivity, more substantially cut back on production costs, see to the maximum mobilization of revenues due to the state from economic units and people, to grant bank credits under a strict control and in keeping with production requirements. At the same time they will see to it that a strict savings system is firmly promoted when making expenditures, no matter from what funds they are made, that the integrity of public wealth is strengthened, that complete order and discipline is observed, and that the banking-financial control -- especially preventive control -- is strengthened in all sectors.

Article 22 -- The Ministry of Finance, together with the State Planning Committee, banks, ministries, and the other central and local bodies shall examine monthly how revenues are achieved and funds approved by the State Budget and the centralized financial plan are being spent, and shall work out the necessary measures aimed at implementing their provisions, so that material and financial means are utilized with maximum efficiency and that profitability and profits are increased in each economic unit.

At the same time, the collective leadership bodies in centrals, enterprises, and institutions, assisted by the financial-banking bodies, shall examine monthly how each unit is implementing its budget for revenues and expenditures and shall take measures to ensure the fulfillment of revenue tasks and that expenditures are constantly cut back.

Article 23 -- The Supreme Court of Financial Control, the Financial-Banking Council, the Ministry of Finance, and banks shall act, together with the ministries and the other central and local bodies, to exert exacting preventive financial control over the economy, to rationally and effectively administer material and monetary means, to ensure the observance of the country's laws, the plan, and financial discipline, and to defend socialist property.

Article 24 -- The indexes envisaged in the State Budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the centralized financial plan for 1984 shall be distributed among plan holders by State Council decree.

Article 25 -- The general balance sheet for the 1982 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 277,407,650,817 lei, and expenditures totaling 257,456,331,435 lei, with a surplus of 19,951,319,382 lei, of which 18,034,094,538 lei were recorded in the national budget, and 1,917,224,844 lei in local budgets.

SCIENTEIA PUBLISHES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1984

AU201425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

["Law on the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 15 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- The national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1984 is adopted.

The major indexes of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania are the following (percentages calculated on the basis of 31 January 1983 prices):

Index	Increase Compared to 1983
[illegible]	4.6
[illegible]me	7.3
[illegible]ial production	
-- goods value	6.7
-- net production value	9.9
4. Agricultural production	
-- overall production value	5.4-6
-- net production value	8.9
5. Overall investments in economy	4
6. Foreign trade volume	13.8
7. Labor productivity in national economy (calculated on basis of goods value)	8
8. Reductions in expenditures per 1,000 lei of goods in national industry	4.5
9. Average net pay (after implementation of increases, compared to 1980)	5

10. Peasantry's real income from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person (compared to 1980)	11.3
11. Retail sales	3
12. Public services	12.7

Article 2 -- The following figures are envisaged for major industrial products:

Electrical power	million kwh	77,000
Net coal	thousand metric tons	61,710
Extracted crude oil	thousand metric tons	13,000
Useful methane gas, including free gas	million cubic meters	33,480
Steel	thousand metric tons	14,850
Electrotechnical and electronic means of automation and electronic computers	million lei	9,734
Products of fine mechanics and optics industry, hydraulic, and pneumatic elements	million lei	12,157
Metal-cutting machine-tools	million lei	10,577
Technological machines and installations for industry	thousand metric tons	1,004
	million lei	47,313
Tractors	units	92,000
Town vehicles	units	195,000
Sea-going freight vessels	thousand dwt	1,270
Chemical fertilizer	thousand metric tons in terms of 100 percent active substance	3,651
Basic macromolecular products	thousand metric tons in terms of 100 percent	818
Synthetic rubber	thousand metric tons	210
Tires	thousand units	7,175
Artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns	thousand metric tons	346
Cement	thousand metric tons 80 percent clinker	16,250
Wood furniture	million lei	20,373
Household electrical appliances	million lei	2,340
Human medicines	million lei	4,604
Textiles	million square meters	1,363
Textile clothing	million lei	41,917
Knitwear	million lei	18,200
Footwear	million pairs	129
Slaughtered meat -- total	thousand metric tons	2,200
Fish	thousand metric tons	368
Milk and milk products	thousand hectoliters	29,000
Edible oil	thousand metric tons	550
Sugar	thousand metric tons	900
Beer	thousand hectoliters	12,600

Article 3 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that ministries and other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the National Councils for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Finance ensure:

A) fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks concerning production-goods through a smooth production flow, and continuous improvements in production ranges and quality; the purpose is to manufacture products with high technical-functional parameters that permit most economical utilization of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and can compete in foreign markets;

B) utilization to capacity of production installations and facilities in industrial enterprises, by increasing the degree of utilization of machines, equipment, and plants; on-schedule deliveries of technical-material supplies to enterprises, in the structural ranges required to fulfill the production for domestic consumption and export; smooth production marketing; better personnel training and greater work discipline;

C) increased work safety on installations, machines, and equipment through strict observance of maintenance, check-up, and repair programs; supplies of the necessary materials, spare parts, and subassemblies and efficient utilization of the latter; more extensive reconditioning of worn parts and subassemblies, and measures to raise the technical-functional parameters of installations, machines, and equipment and to update them simultaneously with capital repairs;

D) maximum utilization of domestic resources and reduction of imports to the absolute minimum; cuts in material expenditures and rational management of raw material and energy resources; reutilization of parts and subassemblies derived from production and consumption processes;

E) complete implementation of the provisions envisaged in programs dealing with cooperation among enterprises, centrals, ministries, and counties in the manufacture of parts and subassemblies, with a view to meeting production requirements and strictly observing contract terms;

F) further modernization and diversification of consumer goods production to increase quality ranges; expanded small-scale industrial production by processing local raw materials, agricultural resources, and industrial by-products and through cooperation with national industry.

The Council of Ministers, ministries, and other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises will ensure in 1984 resolute implementation of the provisions stipulated in special long-term programs covering the period ending in 1990, dealing with raising product quality and technical level, reducing consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy, better utilizing raw and other materials, and more markedly enhancing labor productivity, organization, and norms.

Article 4 -- Given the conditions of a normal agricultural year, the following productions of major agricultural products are envisaged in 1984:

	Unit of Measure	1984
Grain -- total	thousand metric tons	29,000
-- wheat and rye	thousand metric tons	10,000
-- corn	" " "	15,500
-- barley and two-row barley	" " "	3,200
Sugar beet	" " "	10,610
Sunflower and rape	" " "	1,320
Flax for oil	" " "	107
Soybeans	" " "	820
Beans	" " "	300
Flax and hemp for fiber	" " "	924

Fall potatoes	thousand metric tons	6,300
Field vegetables	" " "	6,800
Fruit	" " "	2,680
Grapes	" " "	2,150
Meat on the hoof	" " "	2,850
Cow's milk	million hectoliters	56,000
Wool	metric tons	57,805
Eggs	million units	7,700

Article 5 -- Arable land under cultivation will total at least 9,945,000 hectares; 2,000,000 hectares will be sown to catch crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, flax and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, beans, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops.

The irrigated land area under cultivation will total 2,890,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 2,760,000 hectares.

Article 6 -- By the end of 1984 the number of livestock will total as follows:

	Unit of Measure	1984
Cattle	thousand heads	8,285
-- cows and buffalo cows	thousand heads	2,675
-- pregnant heifers	" "	525
Pigs	" "	14,900
-- sows	" "	1,240
Sheep and goats	" "	21,000
Egg-laying fowl	" "	62,140

Article 7 -- In 1984 the material basis of agriculture will develop as follows:

A) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 15,700 agricultural tractors, as well as grain-harvesting combines, potato harvesters, and other agricultural machines and equipment;

B) 385,000 hectares of land will be irrigated;

C) drainage work will be performed on 183,000 hectares, anti-soil erosion work on 342,000 hectares, and agricultural and soil melioration work (liming, scarification, and deep loosening) on 2,290,000 hectares;

D) in 1984 improvements will be made on 1,000,000 hectares of grazing land;

E) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 1,830,000 tons of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash as active ingredients; 35.5 million tons of natural fertilizer will be applied.

Article 8 -- In order to implement the plan provisions on agricultural development, the Council of Ministers will take measures for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, county agricultural bodies, and joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils to ensure:

A) implementation of the provisions for 1984 from the national program on ensuring safe and stable agricultural production;

B) complete and intensive utilization of the land, and increases in the area of agricultural, particularly arable, land, through hydro-melioration work, anti-flooding

protection, better organization of population centers, and exploitation of non-agricultural plots in all counties; complete utilization of irrigated land and parceling the land into optimal-size fields within the framework of crop-rotation systems;

C) continuous increases in the productive potential of the entire land stock by implementing the measures established for protecting, meliorating, conserving, and properly managing it, by observing cultivation technologies for each crop, more rapidly applying in production the valuable experiences of agricultural research institutes and stations, and by completing all agricultural and land melioration operations;

D) general utilization of strains and hybrids with a high productive potential and superior qualities; utilization of domestically produced seeds and seedlings of homogenized strains and hybrids, and achievement of additional production for export in keeping with the approved program on the production of seeds and seedlings;

E) further improvements in the production, storing, and utilization of vegetables, potatoes, and fruit with a view to better meeting consumer requirements throughout the year, as well as industrial and export requirements;

F) performance of orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernization and plantation of new orchards with a view to achieving increased quantities of fruit and grapes;

G) on-schedule and optimal performance of agricultural operations and efficient and rational utilization of chemical and natural fertilizers and of chemical pesticides and herbicides; rational utilization of the fleet of agricultural machines and utilization of multipurpose machines capable of performing several simultaneous operations and thus requiring less fuel; attaching two trailers on tractors for transport purposes;

H) increases in the number of livestock and in average animal productions by improving selection and biological material, increasing birth rates, and reducing death rates; complete utilization of industrial-type livestock facilities and breeding farms; promoting the development of rabbit breeding, beekeeping, silk worm growing, and fisheries; expanding ocean fishing in more productive areas and in areas that yield more valuable species;

I) increased fodder production by completely cultivating and utilizing all areas earmarked for fodder and catch crops, and by increasing average yields per hectare; expanding melioration work on natural pasture and hay fields, and on grazing areas in forests; seeding and extra-seeding pasture and hay fields in mountain and wooded areas; more extensive utilization of bulk fodder and by-products after increasing their nutritive value;

J) harvesting of agricultural crops at the optimal time and transporting, storing, and preserving agricultural products in appropriate conditions, with a view to cutting back losses and preserving product quality;

K) increased economic efficiency in all state and cooperative agricultural units and in the goods industry, better management of material and cash resources, reduced expenditures and consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

Article 9 -- In 1984 24,200,000 cubic meters of wood material will be brought into the economic flow, of which 22,075,000 cubic meters will be derived from principal and secondary (thinnings) forestry products; an additional volume of 2,125,000 cubic meters of wood material will be derived from forest maintenance operations, thinnings, and intermediate cuttings.

The Council of Ministers will take measures for the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county people's councils, and other forest holders to ensure:

A) complete and optimal implementation of the provisions of the national program on conserving and developing the forestry stock;

B) regeneration of 56,000 hectares of forests as follows: 17,000 hectares through natural processes; and 39,000 hectares through reforestation and complete aforestation, of which 7,500 hectares will be planted with special species suitable for cellulose timber. Resinous species will make up 51.8 percent of the total volume of reforestation and aforestation of the forestry stock; 1,800 hectares of eroded land from the agricultural land stock that is not suitable for cultivation will be planted with woods to improve it;

C) strict implementation of legal provisions concerning the speedy recovery and reforestation of all areas earmarked for the forestry stock by recovering available land and by limiting the utilization of woods for other purposes;

D) implementation of rational cutting norms at all forestry units, strictly in keeping with exploitation technologies, cutting schedules, methods, and seasons, and removal and transportation methods for wood material; performance of forest maintenance and thinnings, and complete utilization of all wood material derived from such operations;

E) removal and complete utilization of broken and wind- and snow-felled trees, and dried or insect-infested trees; complete removal of fallen branches, stubs, and other wood material from forest floors;

F) increased production and better utilization, especially through semi-processing, of all forest products: fruit, mushrooms, honey, silk worms, fish, game, medicinal plants, and other spontaneously growing forest plants.

Article 10 -- In 1984 the water economy sector will be expanded by new multi-purpose reservoirs totaling a volume of 84,000,000 cubic meters; water-way regulation, anti-flood protection, and shore consolidation will be performed along water-ways totaling 165 km, and anti-flood damming along a stretch of 55 km to protect population centers and industrial enterprises.

The Council of Ministers will take measures for the ministries, other central bodies, enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, together with the National Council for Environmental Protection and the National Council for Waters to implement the measures featured in programs concerning the environment and improvement of hydrographic basins, ensuring:

A) coordination between hydrotechnical work and framework programs for the complete utilization, complex improvement, and rational utilization of waters within their respective hydrographic basins and regional development planning;

B) rational utilization of resources for drinking and industrial water, irrigation, electrical power plants, navigation, fish-raising, and other purposes; increased rate of recycling industrial waters and great reduction of losses; prevention of land erosion, protection of fauna, forests, and vegetation in reserves and parks;

C) commissioning and appropriate operation of waste water purification stations and installations with a view to preserving water quality and avoiding pollution, reduced consumption of and recirculation of industrial waters; recovery of useful substances from used waters and utilization of residual muds.

Article 11 -- In 1984 the total volume of goods transportation will be of 1,965,800 million tons.

The material basis of general transportation will be increased through the addition of 60 diesel and electric locomotives, 2,200 freight cars for normal rails in the equivalent of 4 axles [in echivalent de 4 osii], non-self propelled river vessels with a total capacity of 137,500 tons, 19 river tugboats and pusher tugs, and maritime vessels with a capacity of 786,700 dwt.

Article 12 -- The volume of post and telecommunication activities in 1984 will be 9.7 percent larger than in 1983, through intensive utilization of the existing facilities; all post and telecommunication public services will improve.

Article 13 -- The enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central and local bodies, together with the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, and the State Planning Committee will take measures to:

A) limit transport as much as possible, reduce transport distances and empty runs, increase the load weight on each means of transportation, expand the utilization of vehicle trailers, resolutely implement the program on optimizing and rationalizing goods transportation, and select the most efficient means of transportation from the viewpoint of fuel and energy consumption; general and bulk freight will be transported on railways rather than roads on long distances, and goods that can be transported on the Danube and on the Danube-Black Sea Canal will be transferred from rail to river means of transportation;

B) expand the use of modern transport methods -- especially palletization and containerization -- and mechanized loading and unloading operations with a view to reducing freight transportation time on railroads, roads, and river and maritime vessels, and ensuring that means of transport do not stand in railway stations, industrial enterprises, ports, and so forth longer than necessary;

C) utilize to capacity our own fleet for foreign trade operations, supply vessels with domestically-manufactured spare parts, and avoid empty runs;

D) increase exploitation efficiency and utilization indexes, reduce repair time on all means of transportation, and lengthen running periods in between current repairs;

E) increase labor productivity, substantially reduce transport costs, and greatly save on fuel and energy in transportation and telecommunication activities.

Article 14 -- In 1984 the total volume of investments in the national economy will be over 252 billion lei.

The following investment funds will be allocated to the main branches of the national economy:

Branch	Million Lei
Industry	130,300
Agriculture, forestry, and water economy	41,500
Construction and transport	41,000
Trade and tourism	3,000
Scientific research, education, culture, health care, and other social-cultural expenditures	1,000
Housing and communal administration	28,600
Other investments	6,600

In the course of 1984, 480 major industrial and agro-zootechnical facilities will be commissioned.

Financial, material, and manpower resources will be concentrated on hastening the commissioning of projects now underway. Work may begin on new projects only after technical-economic and execution blueprints have been approved, and will be designed in particular to increase energy and raw material resources, to develop agriculture, to permit utilization of recoverable and reusable resources, to put new items into production, to raise product quality and technical level, and to reduce material and energy consumption.

Article 15 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that all investment fund holders, equipment-supplying ministries and centrals, or such as are responsible for construction assembly enterprises, together with the council in charge of the coordination of investment projects, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Committee for People's Council's Problems, the General State Inspectorate for Investments and Construction, and the financing banks take measures to:

A) strictly implement provisions concerning commissioning schedules for new projects, according to prescribed erection durations and type of facility;

B) carry out construction-assembly work and deliver equipment in keeping with investment projects schedules; observe the mechanical and technological test periods prescribed, and secure the skilled manpower necessary to perform these tests in optimal conditions; appropriately organize the participation of specialists from the client enterprise in assembling the equipment and testing it;

C) speed up the preparation of studies for investment projects by fully capitalizing on the services of central research institutions and other research, technical engineering, and design units for construction and installation work; expand the utilization of standard and reusable blueprints; send teams of designers to building sites to provide constant technical assistance and speed up work;

D) ensure that investment studies feature the most efficient technological and construction solutions that can ensure that the allocations of construction materials, energy, and fuel will not be exceeded and that can increase the efficiency of the respective investment project; allocate materials for each project on the basis of physical norms; tailor the volume and area of industrial and agro-zootechnical facilities to the requirements of technological processes;

E) ensure intensive work on all construction assembly sites; expand the mechanization and industrialization of construction assembly operations, and employ modern construction methods with a view to efficiently utilizing manpower, construction equipment, and transportation means; intensify cooperation among the client, design and construction assembly enterprises and the equipment suppliers;

F) further cut down costs by applying the most efficient technological and construction solutions, expanding the utilization of standard blueprints, cutting down on construction assembly work, not building facilities larger than technological processes require, making maximum use of existing facilities, reducing consumption of construction materials and utilizing prefabricated, substitute, and local materials to a greater extent, and enhancing the efficiency of each lei invested or spent.

Article 16 -- For the area of scientific research, technological development, and technical progress the 1984 plan envisages 2,950 major projects that will contribute to better utilizing raw materials, raising product quality and technical levels, reducing material and energy consumption, expanding production mechanization and automation, and more rapidly enhancing labor productivity and general production efficiency.

New products and materials will be taken into production so that more than 35 percent of the goods produced in 1984 in the processing branches of the national industry should consist of new and updated products brought into production in the course of the current 5-year plan.

Article 17 -- The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, centrals, and enterprises, together with the relevant central institutes and academies, scientific research and technical engineering units, all coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology and in cooperation with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, take measures to:

A) intensify geological prospecting to identify and exploit new mineral deposits and energy resources; increase the efficiency of prospecting and exploration operations by carrying them out selectively and by concentrating technical and material resources on areas with immediate prospects; shorten delays between the research stage and the putting into production of the resources found; improve extraction and treatment methods for minerals in the extractive industry with a view to best utilizing the potential of our resources, including those located at great depth and with fewer useful contents;

B) exploitation of new resources of energy, fuel, and synthetic fuels and of all categories of recoverable energy resources derived from production and consumer processes; reduced rates of consumption of energy and fuel in all sectors; manufacture of equipment and materials suitable for the implementation of the programs on the utilization of the new sources of energy and of recoverable and reusable energy resources;

C) development of new and modern technologies and improvement of existing ones with a view to increasing the degree of utilization of raw and other materials, substantially reducing energy consumption, and manufacturing high quality and efficient products; establishment of pilot stations and experimental installations, and efficient utilization of test benches for scientific research, technological development, and technical progress projects;

D) expanding and completing ahead of schedule programs to renew and modernize production; developing and bringing into production new and superior materials and new machines and equipment capable of a high productivity, requiring less energy and materials, and capable of competing in foreign markets;

E) more rapidly bringing into production the results of scientific research and technical engineering;

F) increased contribution by scientific research and technical engineering to scientifically organizing and programming production, optimal maintenance and repairs of machines. equipment, and installations, expanded production mechanization and automation, lower costs, and greater economic efficiency in all areas;

G) closer cooperation and coordination between research, education, and production with a view to solving and finalizing scientific research, technical engineering, and technical progress projects and efficiently implementing them in material production

by reducing research costs and increasing productivity in this area, which should result in shortened research-design-production cycles;

H) development of microproduction with a view to better meeting requirements for highly technical products and materials, further reducing the need for imports, and increasing exports.

Article 18 -- In order to secure the material basis of the plan, particularly from domestic resources, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies, executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Planning Committee, the ministry of Finance, the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Transport and telecommunications, and the banks act to:

A) utilize to a greater extent domestically-produced raw and other materials, including norm-exceeding stockpiles;

B) judiciously utilize electrical energy by improving consumption rates, by modernizing installations, aggregates, technological processes, and all categories of high-consumption energy equipment, and by utilizing all recoverable energy resources;

C) strictly limiting the consumption of hydrocarbons and replacing them by brown coal and other less valuable energy resources; reducing technological losses and expanding heat recovery; expanding the utilization of oil well gas, methane gas, methanol, and biogas to power means of transportation;

D) strict observance of consumption norms and regulations and prescribed stocks of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, improved utilization indexes, utilization indexes, utilization of substitute materials in industry, and reduced material losses in handling operations, storage, and transport;

E) intensified recovery and reutilization as such or after minor processing or reconditioning of materials derived from production and consumer processes, especially metals and alloys, spare parts, chemical products, rubber, textiles, wood, paper, glass, mineral oils, as well as materials, parts, and subassemblies derived from the shutting-down of certain fixed assets. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, together with ministries and centrals will ensure that raw and other new materials are delivered only after the client enterprises have delivered recoverable materials in accordance with the plan;

F) intensive utilization and turnover of packing materials, complete recovery and reconditioning of such materials, of pallets, and containers, so that they can be used again;

G) continued efforts to standardize products newly taken into production and updated products; development of standards suited to present requirements and based on the latest technologies;

H) intensified measures to ensure the new products envisaged in special programs;

I) improved technical-material supplies; strict observance of the terms of economic contracts.

Article 19 -- In 1984 labor productivity per capita will increase as follows:

A) 8 percent in the national industry, calculated on the basis of production-goods;

B) 6.5 percent in construction-assembly operations, calculated on the basis of construction-assembly activities.

Article 20 -- In 1984 the number of working personnel throughout the economy will be 7.585 million people.

Some 298,000 skilled workers will be trained in vocational schools and lyceums and will join production in 1984; special emphasis will be placed on improving vocational and foremen schooling and on improving curricula.

Article 21 -- In order to more markedly enhance labor productivity, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, together with the Labor Ministry, the State Planning Committee, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Education and Instruction act to:

A) promote technical progress by bringing new items into production, acquiring complex and automated machines and plants, improving manufacture technologies, and increasing the degree of mechanization and automation of production processes;

B) improve production and labor organization in enterprises, sections and workshops, improve technological flows and labor norms in all branches in line with the equipment available, establish labor productivity and manpower expenditure norms for each product or operation, cut back the number of personnel who are not directly productive, strengthen order and discipline at each workplace, and enhance the responsibility for and participation of all working personnel in judiciously and efficiently managing their enterprises;

C) implement the programs on recruiting, training, and professionally advancing the labor forces, securing primarily the working personnel required for all productive sectors, especially in the mining, oil, and energy spheres.

Article 22 -- In 1984 expenditures per 1,000 lei production or gross income will be reduced by:

-- 39 lei in the national industry
-- 13.2 lei in state agriculture
-- 12 lei in construction assembly activities
-- 27 lei in transports.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the State Committee for Prices, the Financial-Banking Council, together with the ministries, other central bodies, centrals and enterprises, executive committee of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality ensure the implementation of programs on cutting back material costs and expenditures in production and secure the income established in income and expenditure budgets in close coordination with the national uniform plan and with the state budget. For that purpose, measures will be taken to strictly implement the provisions of the new economic-financial mechanism; each economic unit will resolutely apply the principles of workers self-management and self-administration with a view to implementing a strict system of savings in all sectors of activity, finance expenditures out of its own resources, and obtain maximum returns for each lei spent.

Article 23 -- In 1984 the volume of foreign trade will be 13.8 percent higher than in 1983.

The Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank act to:

A) intensify canvassing of foreign markets and conclude advantageous contracts on the entire volume of exports and imports; diversify marketing forms and expand markets;

B) secure all the goods envisaged for export in accordance with the structural ranges and qualities stipulated in contracts, with a view to continuously increasing hard currency returns for our export products;

C) carefully manage the hard currency funds earmarked for financing imports by reducing specific consumption rates, utilizing domestic resources as much as possible, and bringing into production new items and materials; imports will be scheduled in close coordination with exports and with incoming hard currency returns;

D) complete all international production sharing and technical cooperation ventures; intensify negotiations with foreign partners and initiate new ventures with a view to expanding and increasing the efficiency of international economic cooperation and collaboration; increase the profitability of joint firms;

E) secure the necessary manpower and equipment for completing construction assembly work abroad on schedule and in competitive conditions and for exports of blueprints, technical studies, and knowhow.

The ministries, the other central and local bodies, centrals and enterprises are obligated to take measures to efficiently adapt their production to foreign market requirements and particularly to manufacture products for export.

Article 24 -- The plan provisions for industrial production, agricultural production, raw materials utilization, recovery of reuseable materials, labor productivity, and fixed assets efficiency are minimal, while those concerning production costs, material expenditures, material consumption, investments, consumption norms and regulations, including those resulting from standardized technologies, manufacturing plants, installations, and products are maximal.

The provisions envisaged for export are minimal, while those for import are maximal; products will be imported only after thorough study as to how necessary and efficient they are.

Article 25 -- In 1984 the national income will be 7.3 percent higher than in 1983 and will ensure the necessary resources for the national socioeconomic development fund and for further raising the people's living standard.

Article 26 -- In 1984 the total volume of retail sales through socialist trade outlets will be 170.1 billion lei, and the volume of consumer services will total 36.5 billion lei.

In order to better meet consumer requirements, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the council in charge of the coordination of consumer goods production, the council in charge of the coordination and guidance of consumer supplies and services, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the State Planning Committee, the county people's councils and the Bucharest Municipality, together with the other plan holders and consumer goods producers act to:

A) fully implement the program of implementation of regional self-management and self-supply, with a view to ensuring appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural products, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods;

B) increase vegetable and animal agricultural production in all state and cooperative units, ensure deliveries to state stocks at the level established for each county, and better utilize resources derived from private farming;

C) regularly deliver all consumer goods envisaged under the plan and ensure that products are of a good quality and come in diversified ranges, so as to meet the demands of various categories of consumers;

D) develop public catering, increase and diversify the production and marketing of cooked and semicooked foods; improve supplies to canteens, public catering units, and other collective consumers by developing the production of meat, milk and milk products, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit produced by economic and sociocultural units, with a view to increasing supplies from such sources;

E) intensify sales of nonfood products in rural areas simultaneously with increased state stock purchases and procurement of agricultural produce from private producers;

F) judiciously distribute stocks of consumer goods throughout the country while giving priority to workers, spa, and tourist centers;

G) further improve and develop services, expand the range of public services offered and improve their quality in keeping with requirements, and efficiently utilize existing facilities and local manpower.

Article 27 -- The remuneration fund for working personnel will be 287.8 billion lei; once increases are applied to all salaries, net pay will be 5 percent higher than in 1980. The real incomes of the peasantry earned in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming and calculated per active person will be 11.3 percent higher in 1984 than in 1980. The envisaged income increases and price stability will permit the people's living standard to rise as planned and will further bolster the purchase power of the lei.

The enterprises, centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies will take measures to strictly implement legal provisions designed to improve labor remuneration and the system of distribution of working people's incomes, to directly link working people's pay to the work done and the results obtained, and to implement the overall-contract system as the main form of labor remuneration in all economic units in industry, construction assembly, agriculture, transport, scientific research and technological development, design, and other areas.

Article 28 -- Measures will be taken to improve the educational system, health care, and social assistance, and to develop culture, physical education, and sports. Resolute steps will be taken to make maximum use of the material basis of those sectors and to more efficiently manage the funds earmarked for sociocultural activities.

Article 29 -- In 1984, 150,000 apartments will be commissioned. Measures will be taken to encourage people in communes to build their own houses with state support in the form of loans, materials, and work; the state will also allocate plots of land for building and for vegetable growing.

Article 30 -- The Council of Ministers, as the supreme body of state administration, will periodically examine the implementation of the national uniform plan and will exercise a strict and demanding supervision of the manner in which tasks are being fulfilled. At the same time, it will resolutely act to ensure optimal utilization of the economic potential of our country, profitable management of the national wealth, and greater order and discipline in all the sectors. For that purpose, it will ensure that the ministries and other central bodies, working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality implement all plan provisions for 1984 and increase efficiency in all areas.

Article 31 -- The indexes of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development will be distributed among plan holders under a State Council decree.

Article 32 -- The performance of the 1982 national uniform plan of socioeconomic development, adopted under Law No 19/1981 is approved according to the communique of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the State Planning Committee, and the Central Directorate of statistics on the fulfillment of the 1982 national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, published in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN, Part III, 12 of 9 February 1983.

AGRICULTURE-FOOD PLAN ADOPTED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU211124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 83 p 5

["Law on the Development Plan for Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 15 December]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- The 1984 Development Plan for Agriculture and Food Industry is adopted.

The major indexes for the development of agriculture and the food industry are as follows:

	Increase Compared to 1983
1. Overall agricultural production	5.4-6
2. Net agricultural production	8.9
3. Industrial production-goods	6.8
4. Labor productivity in state agriculture (calculated on the basis of production-goods value)	5.6
5. Total investments from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations	4.5
6. Deliveries to market stocks	2.5
7. Public services	16
8. Reduction of expenditures per 1,000 lei production-goods (in lei)	
-- in state agriculture	13.2
of which:	
-- in state agricultural enterprises	18.3
-- in industry -- total	27
9. Real incomes of the peasantry, derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person (compared to 1980)	11.3

Article 2 -- In 1984 the agricultural land area will total at least 14,995,000 hectares, of which the cultivated arable land area will be of 9,945,000 hectares; 2 million hectares will be cultivated to secondary crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, flex and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, beans, potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops. The irrigated cultivated land will total 2.89 million hectares, of which the arable land will total 2.76 million hectares.

Article 3 -- By the end of 1984 livestock numbers will reach the following levels:

	unit of measurement	1984
Cattle	thousand head	8,285
of which:		
-- cows and buffalo cows	" "	2,675
-- pregnant heifers	" "	525
Pigs	" "	14,900
of which:		
-- sows	" "	1,240
Sheep and goats	" "	21,900
Egg-laying fowl	" "	62,140

Article 4 -- Given normal climatic conditions in 1984, the following production levels will be reached for main products:

	unit of measurement	1984
Grain cereal -- total	thousand tons	29,000
of which:		
-- wheat and rye	" "	10,000
-- corn	" "	15,500
-- barley and double-row barley	" "	3,200
Sugar beet	" "	10,610
Sunflower and rape	" "	1,320
Flax for oil	" "	107
Soybean	" "	820
Beans	" "	300
Flax and hemp for fiber	" "	924
Fall potatoes	" "	6,300
Field vegetables	" "	6,800
Fruit	" "	2,680
Grapes	" "	2,150
Meat on the hoof	" "	2,850
Cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	56,000
Wool	tons	57,805
Eggs	million units	7,700

The levels envisaged for agricultural production are minimal. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality will endeavor to exceed these provisions.

Article 5 -- On the basis of the productions envisaged, deliveries of man products to state stocks will be as follows:

	unit of measurement	1984
Wheat-rye	thousand tons	7,850
Corn	" "	4,000
Barley and double-row barley	" "	625
Soybean	" "	755
Beans	" "	130
Sunflower and rape	" "	1,300
Flax for oil	" "	90
Sugar beet	" "	10,100
Flax and hemp for fiber	" "	840
Fall potatoes	" "	2,250

Field vegetables	thousand tons	4,500
Fruit	" "	1,800
Grapes	" "	1,500
Meat on the hoof	" "	1,920
Cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	25,000
Wool	tons	54,055
Eggs	million units	2,960

Article 6 -- In 1984 production of major industrial items will reach the following levels:

	unit of measurement	1984
Slaughtered meat -- total	thousand tons	2,200
of which:		
-- state stock meat from slaughtering houses	" "	1,460
Canned meat	" "	95
Processed meat	" "	362
Fish (total)	" "	368
Consumer milk	thousand hectoliters	10,500
Butter	thousand tons	51
Cheese	" "	105
Edible oil	" "	550
Sugar	" "	900
Sterilized and pasteurized canned fruit and vegetables	" "	580
Crude wine	thousand hectoliters	8,500
Beer (12 percent)	" "	12,600

Article 7 -- As of 1984, in order to implement the national program on achieving safe and stable agricultural production by increasing the productive potential of the land, better organizing and uniformly utilizing agricultural land throughout the country, irrigating 55-60 percent of the arable area, and performing drainage and anti-soil-erosion operations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Council for Waters, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality will take measures to:

A) step up work on technical-economic studies according to the completion schedules for land amelioration and water management projects;

B) carry out land amelioration operations uniformly, giving priority to furrow and forest irrigation, and wherever possible eliminating the use of expensive metal and concrete pipe systems;

C) reduce material and energy consumption to the minimum by extensively utilizing standard products, including engines, pumps, and other aggregates;

D) limit the utilization of agricultural land for any other purposes; for that, reservoirs and hydropower plants will be sited especially in valleys that are inaccessible for agriculture, and water ways will be rerouted.

The Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electronics, and Electrical Engineering, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will supply on schedule the equipment, technological installations, and construction equipment required for irrigation, drainage, and anti-soil-erosion work.

Article 8 -- In order to implement the objectives envisaged in the plan and in special programs dealing with agriculture and food industry, and in order to resolutely implement the principle of regional self-management and self-supply, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality, and state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils take measures to:

A) completely and efficiently utilize the agricultural land available to each unit or farmer according to the prescribed purpose; increase the arable land area by 30,000 hectares and strictly control the utilization of agricultural land for any other purposes; cultivate all available land and appropriately utilize irrigated and drained fields, and perform anti-soil-erosion work in order to obtain the productions envisaged; strengthen discipline and enhance responsibility for the management of land stock; eliminate any waste of soil erosion, and any inefficient land utilization;

B) continue measures to organize plots of land by parceling out stable fields according to soil characteristics, so as to permit efficient agricultural work and efficient application of the cultivation methods suitable for each crop; agricultural units, farms, or groups of farms will jointly organize crop rotation systems according to crop zones, and will strictly observe rotation indications;

C) expand areas sown to secondary crops of corn and vegetables and cultivate as secondary crops sunflower, soybean, flax and hemp for fiber, sugar beet, and potatoes;

D) ensure superior seeds and seedlings suited to the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in each area and optimal plant density, and strictly observe cultivation methods specific to each crop; carry out operations at optimal times with a view to increasing agricultural output, rationally utilize all equipment and reduce consumption of fuel and energy;

E) judiciously distribute and apply natural and chemical fertilizer, in a differentiated manner, on the basis of agricultural-chemical soil tests, and in accordance with crop requirements, thus utilizing fertilizer with maximum efficiency; combating plant disease, pests, and weeds;

F) increase vegetables and potato production in keeping with consumer requirements in each county, and with industrial and export needs; ensure consumer supplies of fresh vegetables for the longest possible periods of the year; ensure orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernize and plant new orchards within intensive and superintensive cultivation systems; implement appropriate technologies to increase fruit and grape production;

G) harvest each crop at the optimal time and on schedule, and store, preserve, and condition all agricultural produce in order to cut down losses and ensure appropriate product quality; organize periodical classes for all specialists, mechanics, and other agricultural workers to ensure that they are thoroughly familiar with the technologies specific to each crop and with the approved special programs;

H) substantially develop animal-breeding in the socialist and private sectors by:

-- improving breeds and breeding, achieving the planned birth rates, reducing losses to a minimum, and increasing the number of livestock of all breeds;

-- increasing the number of cattle raised in microfarms attached to truck farming and vineyards units, and that of pigs in annex farms [gospodarii anexe];

-- increase average animal outputs and strictly observe animal delivery weights as per plan;

-- further modernize livestock farms and complexes;

-- secure the necessary water for the livestock sector by adopting inexpensive solutions, small reservoirs, and well-drilling, and avoiding expensive feed pipes that involve great energy consumption;

-- establish, together with the Committee for People's Councils Problems, the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Silviculture, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, due measures to fulfill and exceed plan tasks concerning house rabbits, beekeeping, and fish farming; develop silk worm growing in private facilities, schools, and forestry units;

I) increase fodder output per hectare and fodder yields on natural pastures and grazing woods by expanding amelioration work in such areas; more extensively utilize bulk fodder and byproducts and increase their nutritive value.

In order to secure the necessary fodder at minimal production and transport costs, county agricultural and forestry bodies will allocate fields sown to fodder crops in the immediate neighborhood of livestock farms; similarly, those in charge of natural pastures and grazing woods will conclude longer-term contracts with livestock complexes on the utilization of pasture fields. Livestock farms and complexes are responsible for carrying out agricultural and crop improvements on the fields under contract, and for maintaining and rationally exploiting them;

J) improve production and labor organization in all agricultural units, resolutely implement the overall contract system, continuously improve labor norms, establish manpower expenditures for each unit, increase responsibility for strictly applying production technologies, perform timely and high-quality agricultural operations, and strengthen order and discipline;

K) increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils and all agricultural units.

Article 9 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the department in charge of contracting, procuring, and storing agricultural produce, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, and people's councils will take measures to ensure the entire centralized state stock of agricultural produce and county consumer funds, and will resolutely implement the principle of regional self-management and self-supply, with a view to ensuring good consumer supplies throughout the year.

Article 10 -- In order to achieve the agricultural outputs envisaged for 1984, the technical-material base of agriculture will develop as follows:

A) the agricultural sector will be supplied with 15,700 agricultural tractors, grain, fodder, and potato harvesters and agricultural machines and equipment;

B) 35.5 million tons of organic fertilizer, 1.830 million tons of chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, and 55,700 tons of active pesticides will be applied; the utilization of nitrogen liquid fertilizer will be expanded;

C) 385,000 hectares will be irrigated, so that by the end of the year the irrigated area should total 3.3 million hectares;

D) drainage work will be performed on 183,000 hectares, anti-soil-erosion work on 342,000 hectares, liming work on 273,000 hectares, scarification work on 193,000 hectares, and deep soil loosening on 1,824,000 hectares; 1 million hectares will be prepared for grazing and 3,100 hectares for fisheries; 440,000 hectares of pasture land will be seeded and extra-seeded.

Article 11 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, county general directorates for agriculture and food industry, and agricultural producers' commissions will assist private producers with seeds and seedlings, valuable stud material, and technical aid and guidance, with a view to obtaining the largest possible vegetable and animal outputs, especially pigs, geese, ducks, turkeys, chicken, and rabbits.

Article 12 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, and the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality will take measures to completely and efficiently utilize agricultural raw materials in the food industry and to utilize to capacity the existing production facilities. Food selections will be further diversified and their quality will be improved by processing new and better products in keeping with consumer taste and with the requirements of a rational diet.

It is necessary to expand the use of vegetable protein derivatives and to better capitalize on domestic resources such as nuts and berries and domestic flora. Technologies shall be redesigned, technological procedures rationalized, and the production network improved to better preserve the nutritional value of products, cut back on waste, and increase the level of mechanization of handling and transportation activity. Ocean fishing in areas that are highly productive and have more valuable fish species shall be expanded.

Article 13 -- In 1984 the volume of investments for agriculture and the food industry will total 46.1 billion lei designed especially for completing projects begun in former years and for securing machines and equipment in order to perform agricultural work in a shorter time.

To achieve the planned investment projects, measures will be taken to:

A) put into operation the investment projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through smooth and sustained activity on construction sites, ensuring deliveries of equipment in keeping with planned execution deadlines, through observing the schedules for technological and mechanical tests, and through training the labor force necessary for exploiting the new production capacities on schedule;

B) implement investment projects on the basis of standardized technologies and plans, constantly cut back on metal, cement, and other intensive energy materials, and make large-scale use of local materials and utilize other reusable materials.

Article 14 -- The Council of Ministers shall take measures, so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, and the scientific research institutes and units shall mainly orient their scientific researches, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress in the following directions:

A) working out new technologies to improve less-productive soils, more efficient exploitation of irrigated plots of land, rational use of fertilizers and pesticides, appropriate regional distribution of varieties and hybrids, organization of greenhouses, and judicious crop rotation;

B) creating new varieties and hybrids for seeds and seedlings of good quality, with great productive potential, and that are resistant to low temperatures, drought, and other unfavorable environmental conditions and pests and diseases;

C) improving and creating new animal breeds characterized by a higher productive potential; drawing up new technologies to better capitalize on the fodder base, including the use of new resources, cutting back on the specific consumption of fodder, increasing production on pastures and natural hayfields to a greater extent, and establishing more efficient methods for preventing, diagnosing, and treating diseases;

D) completely using agricultural raw materials, creating products and processed products with a nutritional value that will ensure rational nutrition in keeping with basic scientific norms;

E) utilizing new resources of agricultural raw materials and biosynthesis, creating products that are rich in proteins, vitamins, and minerals in keeping with the people's varied requirements, and producing canned products and processed foodstuffs that retain the natural qualities of the products they are made from to the greatest possible extent;

F) increasing the efficiency of sugar extraction from sugar beet, the efficiency of extracting oil from sunflower and soybeans, and the efficiency of the processing of other agricultural raw materials.

Article 15 -- In order to increase the efficiency of the foreign trade sector, action shall be taken to achieve the planned stock of export goods by specializing production capacities and enterprises that will exclusively or for the most part ensure the variety and quality of commodities required by foreign partners, and will ensure a constant increase in the foreign currency contribution by products: to make the most effective use of the foreign currency funds allocated in the plan for imports, to mainly use domestic resources for raw and other materials, fuels, machine, and equipment and to cut back on foreign currency expenses in the transportation of goods; to achieve and expand economic cooperation ventures with other countries.

Article 16 -- To ensure the people's self-supply in each locality and regional-administrative unit with grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, eggs, and other products that can be achieved economically under specific soil and climatic conditions, the people's councils shall see to it that the research programs aimed at increasing the vegetable and animal production in each socialist agricultural unit and on people's private farms are implemented and that measures are worked out to make complete use of the productive potential of all agricultural lands, and to utilize with maximum efficiency the means of mechanization, irrigation, other land improvement works, and the labor force.

Article 17 -- In 1984 special stress will be placed on more forcefully increasing labor productivity and cutting back on production costs, on increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of production in agriculture and food industry, on the firm application of the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, on strengthening workers financial-economic self-management, and on capitalizing on all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 18 -- The volume of the peasants' real incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and their private farms -- calculated per one active person -- will increase 11.3 percent in 1984 compared with 1980 in keeping with increasing agricultural production and deliveries to the state stock.

We will continue to grant stimulatory prices and bonuses for additional products delivered to the state stock, thus ensuring larger quantities of consumer goods within the framework of the program on regional self-management and self-supply.

Article 19 -- The indexes of the 1984 Plan on the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be specified for each plan holder in a State Council decree.

Article 20 -- The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, economic departments and general directorates, centrals and enterprises, the executive committee of the county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality are responsible for the overall implementation of the provisions of the Plan on the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984. For this purpose, they will take measures aimed at fulfilling the plan tasks under the most favorable conditions and at increasing economic efficiency in all fields of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS CONSUMER SELF-SUPPLY PROGRAM

AU211310 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 83 p 3

["Program on Self-Management and Self-Supply To Ensure Appropriate Consumer Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs and Industrial Consumer Goods for the Period Between 1 October 1983 and 30 September 1984" adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 15 December]

[Text] This program was drawn up on the basis of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines to ensure appropriate supplies of seasonal agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial goods of good quality and in a wide structural range, in accordance with the level and structure of people's incomes and with measures to raise work remuneration in the 1983-84 period, and in agreement with targets set by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party on continuously raising the people's living standard.

Staple quantities are in correlation with plan provisions and with stipulations included in the program on regional self-supply approved by the party national conference for 1983-85, thus ensuring appropriate supplies to the people for the entire period envisaged in the program.

I. Food Produce

The quantities proposed in the program are based on the need for balanced nutrition, differentiated according to population structure, branch of activity, and physical effort, place of work and of residence, urban or rural localities.

Also taken into account are the quantities to be attained by each county in accordance with the program for regional self-management and self-supply, concerning vegetable and animal production, deliveries to the state stocks, and greater contributions by private farming through deliveries of available privately grown agricultural products and foodstuffs.

In implementing this program, steps will be taken to rationally administer the agricultural produce and foodstuffs earmarked for the people's supply, firmly combat any kind of waste and profiteering, and strictly observe maximum market prices.

Program provisions for agricultural and food staples are as follows:

A. Wheat for Bread and Flour, Corn for Corn Meal and Other Grain Products

In correlation with the average per capita consumption established in the program on regional self-management and self-supply, and with the levels envisaged for other agricultural and food staples, the following quantities of grain products will be marketed:

	Fourth Quarter of 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 of 1984
Wheat and Corn -- overall	845.0	2,170.0
of which:		
-- wheat for bread and flour	710.0	1,840.0
-- corn for corn meal	135.0	330.0
Pasta products	21.0	75.0
Husked rice	21.0	52.0
Pearl barley	8.2	25.0
Semolina	6.0	20.0
Biscuits	26.5	77.5
Corn and oat flakes	0.3	9.0

The abovementioned wheat quantities proposed to be sold through the socialist network ensure supplies for the population residing in municipalities, towns, and workers centers, for workers personnel living in villages (commuters and their family dependents not belonging to a cooperative farm), the population in non-grain-producing hill and mountain areas, and for other categories specified by law.

Wheat supplies to members and pensioners of agricultural production cooperatives and their family dependents will be ensured by the respective agricultural production cooperatives from quantities envisaged for each county for work payment in kind.

In order to better administer wheat quantities earmarked for people's consumption, further steps will be taken to produce a wide range of quality bread and bakery products of a weight that will allow the citizens to buy products in accordance with their actual consumption needs.

Supplies of bread and bakery products to collective consumers and public catering will be based on established norms to avoid waste.

It is recommended that cooperative agricultural units should effect the wheat payment in kind for their members' work in the form of bread or flour, by using to this end the bakeries and grain mills in the respective communes.

Appropriate quantities have been envisaged for other grain products (pasta, semolina, and pearl barley) to ensure the people's supply in accordance with consumer requirements.

B. Meat and Meat Products

Sale provisions -- in term of overall quantities and per item -- are as follows:

	Fourth Quarter of 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Meat and meat products	249.2	640.0
1. Meat -- overall	235.6	592.8
a) slaughtered meat and live fowl in terms of meat weight	136.2	340.0
-- raised in industry	130.2	330.5
-- raised in private households	6.0	9.5
b) meat for meat products	99.4	252.8
2. Meat products -- overall	113.0	300.0
of which:		
-- processed meat	97.0	242.0
-- canned meat	8.0	30.0
-- pre-cooked dishes	8.0	28.0

The average per capita consumption for the entire period of this program will amount to 65 kg meat and meat products -- that is about 5.5 kg meat per month, of which 2.8 kg is meat, as such, and 2.3 kg is meat from which a quantity of 2.7 processed, canned, and pre-cooked meat products results.

The overall meat consumption is ensured as follows: 60 kg from centralized state stocks and about 5 kg from purchases in peasant markets or from private household resources.

Concerning slaughtered meat, collective consumers and public catering will continue to use menus based on vegetables, potatoes, fish, eggs, and pasta products in accordance with requirements for balanced nutrition, thus ensuring a consumption of at least 4.8 kg vegetables and potatoes for each kg meat.

Concerning processed meat products, measures will be taken to strictly apply appropriate technical norms so as to ensure the quality of these products. Measures will be taken to apply technological manufacturing norms per variety; production will be geared to delivering specific varieties required by the population in each season, as well as the lard (salted, smoked, and paprika-cured lard) for miners, oil workers, and forestry workers (850 tons per month).

Concerning canned meat, production will be geared to delivering a wide range of products, in accordance with the approved list, namely beef and pork canned products, diet canned meat, minced meat pate, and so forth, as well as mixed canned products (with vegetables).

Concerning pre-cooked products, in view of the tasks envisaged in the program, measures will be taken to expand the range, by placing greater emphasis on the production of cooked products, deep-frozen or refrigerated, in accordance with people's requirements and specific local demands. Steps will be taken to promote such products in collective consumption and public catering, particularly in the large tourist centers.

C. Fish and Fish Products

	Fourth Quarter 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Overall fish and fish products	61.9	140.0
of which:		
-- fish	42.9	90.0
-- fish products	19.0	50.0
of which:		
-- canned fish	7.0	16.8
-- semi-processed fish	12.0	33.2

The envisaged sales of fish and fish products ensure an average per capita consumption of about 10 kg, something which will permit good supplies to the people both through sales in shops and through public catering and collective consumption units.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will take measures to produce and deliver a wide variety of fish dishes, such as 0.5-1 kg fish fingers, to increase the share of naturally dried sweet water fish, and to diversify the structure of canned fish products.

D. Milk and Milk Products

The following quantities will be supplied to the people:

	Fourth Quarter 1983	Quarters 1-3 1984
Milk and milk products in terms of milk (thousand hectoliters)	4,396	13,500
of which:		
-- drinking milk (thousand hectoliters)	1,550	4,900
-- fresh milk products (thousand hectoliters)	770	2,400
-- cheese (thousand tons)	16	51
-- butter (thousand tons)	7.8	23
-- powdered milk (thousand tons)	2.6	7

In order to ensure a smooth supply throughout the year, the agricultural units, people's councils, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives will take measures to attain the number of livestock envisaged in the regional self-management and self-supply program, ensure their proper feeding, and contract and purchase the established quantities of milk and milk products from private farming.

In order to properly administer milk resources in accordance with real consumption needs, the people's councils will adjust monthly the structural range of deliveries of consumption milk and milk products, within the limit of overall planned quantities of milk raw material.

E. Vegetable and Animal Fats

The following quantities are envisaged for marketing:

	Fourth Quarter 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Edible oil	55.2	158.0
Pork fat	7.0	18.0
Margerine	5.4	16.2

For pork fats, deliveries will mainly be made in the form of lard; the envisaged quantities ensure proper supplies to match consumer demand.

F. Sugar and Sugar Products

The following quantities are planned to be sold:

	Fourth Quarter 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Sugar	83.0	237.0
Sugar products	98.0	250.0
of which:		
-- in the retail network	34.0	83.7

Concerning sugar products, greater emphasis will be placed on observing technological production norms at all structural ranges and ensuring delivery at the envisaged qualitative level.

G. Potatoes, Vegetables, and Fruits

	Fourth Quarter 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Potatoes -- overall	367.0	600.0
of which:		
-- fall potatoes	367.0	390.0
-- new and summer potatoes	--	210
Field vegetables	450.0	850.0
Fruits	110.0	275.0
Grapes	55.0	105.0

The program provides for increases in all products. Structural improvements are envisaged for vegetables and fruits, something to ensure appropriate supplies for the entire period.

To ensure supplies until new crops, the following quantities should be stockpiled for the market stocks:

	1983 program (thousand tons)
Fall potatoes	250.0
Field vegetables -- overall	125.0
of which:	
-- onions	35.0
-- cabbage	15.0
-- root vegetables	50.0
Beans	14.0
Fruits -- overall	130.0
of which:	
-- apples	125.0
-- grapes	5.5

H. Canned Vegetables, Fruits, and Tomato Paste

The following quantities are envisaged to be sold:

	Fourth Quarter 1983 (thousand tons)	Quarters 1-3 1984
Canned vegetables	64.0	105.0
Canned fruits	24.0	56.0
Tomato paste	12.0	21.0

The envisaged quantities ensure increases compared with the previous period for all products and also aim at increasing the consumption of fresh products. In order to facilitate the canning of vegetables in private households, steps were taken to deliver a quantity of 87,500 hectoliters of vinegar to the market stocks in the fourth quarter of 1983 and 285,000 hectoliters in the quarters 1-3 of 1984.

Aside from quantities earmarked for sale, reserves were also set up for the market stocks at the government's disposal: They consist of wheat, corn, meat, sugar, butter, cheese, and other foodstuffs.

To complete the commodity stocks, certain imported products will also be sold: lemons, oranges, olives, and others.

II. Industrial Products

The envisaged deliveries to match consumer demand in the 1983-84/fall-winter season and for the second and third quarters of 1984, together with stocks existing in the trade sector, ensure larger sales of basic products compared with the previous period:

Textiles and Footwear

The following basic items and quantities are envisaged for sale during the fall-winter season:

Item	1983-84 program (thousand pieces)
-- Lightweight coats, parkas, wind-breakers	960
-- Winter coats and substitutes	2,050
-- Wool-type knitwear	26,000
-- Cotton-type underwear and garments	16,000
-- Print flanellette nightgowns and pyjamas	2,300
-- Velveteen dresses and robes	1,250
-- Pyjamas for men	1,770
-- Seasonal footwear (pairs of shoes, boots, high boots, and so forth)	18,300

The quantities envisaged for sale in the 1983-84 season are ensured by deliveries in the second half of 1983 from the existing goods stock in the trade network and from planned deliveries in the first quarter of 1984.

Important increases are envisaged compared to the 1982-83 season particularly for winter coats and substitutes, light-weight coats, parkas, wind-breakers, woolen-type knitwear, cotton garments, print flanellette nightgowns and pyjamas, and so forth.

A larger increase in winter coat substitutes is achieved with new quilted and padded fabrics and with imitation fur. At the same time, new models of lightweight coats, parkas, and wind-breakers made of rayon jersey, and polyester jersey will be delivered and sold.

The following quantities are envisaged for the basic products specific to the spring-summer season:

Item	1984 program (thousand pieces)
Raincoats	630
Dresses, skirts, blouses	4,230
Shirts	3,050
Pyjamas	1,270
Trousers	2,100
Knitwear	11,200
Bathing suits	3,900

Important increases are envisaged in the 1984 season particularly for summer fabrics (ladies' suits, skirts, and blouses -- 5.7 percent; shirts -- 7 percent; pyjamas -- 8.5 percent; trousers -- 5 percent) and canvas sandals and shoes and beach sandals (5.7 percent). Likewise, various models of dresses, skirts, and blouses made of cotton and silk and with hemp and flax content will be delivered and sold to the population.

Particular attention will be paid to supplying a wider range of better finished varieties per various quality categories (mass, better, extra, and luxury) according to plan stipulations.

Metal-Chemical Goods

Larger quantities of durable goods, of better quality and greater durability, specific items for the winter season, building materials, chemical products for washing, medicines, household appliances, tools, agricultural equipment, and other commodities will be delivered for sale.

The following quantities of basic products are envisaged to be sold:

Item	1983	1984		
	fourth quarter	first quarter	second quarter	third quarter
Durable goods				
-- Radio sets (thousand pieces)	115	100	100	105
-- Television sets (thousand pieces)	103	69	74	102
-- Washing machines (thousand pieces)	82	85	85	85
-- Sewing machines (thousand pieces)	19.2	17.6	16	18
-- Vacuum cleaners (thousand pieces)	35	35	35	40
-- Furniture (million lei)	2,250	1,400	1,850	1,950
Chemical products for washing				
-- Detergents (thousand tons)	18	23.5	19	20
-- Soap -- total (thousand tons)	11.6	10	8	9.5

Concerning durable goods and chemical products for washing, the quantities envisaged in the program ensure larger deliveries than in the previous period by an average of 12-15 percent.

For certain products in the fall-winter season, quantities will be marketed in the following manner to secure proper supplies:

Item	1983 Fourth Quarter	1984 First Quarter
-- Solid-fuel heating stoves (thousand pieces)	16	10.6
-- Cooking stoves and portable stoves with gas (thousand pieces)	57	49.5
-- Normal electric bulbs (thousand pieces)	8,200	8,100
-- Window panes (thousand square meters)	1,100	720
-- Sleds (thousand pieces)	55	26
-- Skis (thousand pairs)	16	13
-- Toys (million lei)	480	270

In contracting and distributing this goods stocks per region, we took into consideration the climatic conditions of each area, the development of tourism and winter sports, and the people's demands.

The program provisions for fuel ensure normal supplies to the people in the following way:

	1983 Fourth Quarter (thousand tons)	1984 First Quarter (thousand tons)
-- Solid fuels -- overall	1,500	840
of which:		
-- Coal	750	420
-- Firewood	750	420
-- Liquid gas	58.5	55

Some 16,500 tons of oil will be delivered in the fourth quarter of 1983 and 18,000 tons in the first quarter of 1984.

For construction materials, in the period of high consumer demand for such materials, one will ensure appropriate quantities required for maintenance and repair of dwellings.

In the season of high consumer demand during the second and third quarter of 1984, 202,000 bicycles and 5,100 motor bikes will be sold, that is 4 percent more than in 1983.

Increases are envisaged for tourist, beach, and summer sports items (tents, beds, tables and chairs for recreation, air matresses, fishing tools, balls, photographic items, cosmetics, and so forth).

For agricultural tools, instruments, and equipment the available goods stock ensures supplies through the specialized network that sells these products both in towns and villages.

The following quantities will be sold in the second and third quarters of 1984: 500,000 scythes; 162,000 horseshoe nails; 250,000 sickles; 360,000 various pitchforks; 1,150,000 hoes and spades; 6,000 sprinklers, etc.

In the case of medicines, one will aim at producing and delivering products required by the people, particularly therapeutic drugs: antibiotics, for heart diseases, for chemotherapy, for diabetes and tuberculosis, disinfectants, etc.

The following amounts are envisaged for sale:

	1983 fourth quarter	1984 first quarter	1984 second quarter	1984 third quarter
-- million lei	740	873	774	775

In order to ensure appropriate supplies for the people during the fourth quarter of 1983 and the first three quarters of 1984, the following measures will be taken:

-- The Council of Ministers is to see that the ministries and people's councils completely fulfill this program, that they ensure that the tasks of increasing the agricultural, vegetable, and animal production are fulfilled in conformity with the provisions of the program on regional self-management and self-supply. The government is to constantly supervise the activity carried out by all central and local organizations, so that they fulfill the duties given to them under that program.

-- The leadership of agricultural and marketing units, the executive committees of the people's councils, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives are to ensure deliveries to state stock in keeping with what has been established for each county; they shall ensure the ensilaging of the proper quality of vegetables, potatoes, and fruits, and shall also take measures aimed at properly sorting out and preserving ensilaged products.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the people's councils, the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Marketing Cooperatives are to act to increase the contracting and procurement of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from people's private farms.

-- The people's councils will act to mobilize all citizens to cultivate plots of land in towns with vegetables and greens, and to use them for raising animals and poultry, both for private consumption and for deliveries to the state stock through contracts and purchases.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the Ministry of Domestic Trade will allocate from the central state stock -- in conformity with the provisions of the law -- the necessary supplies of meat, meat products, milk, milk products, and eggs for workers in mining basins, on large building sites, for sailing personnel on fishing and commercial vessels, and for tourist facilities.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will set aside a reserve stock of at least 2,000 tons meat for Bucharest municipality and 100 tons each for Jiu Valley and the Gorj mining basins.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Marketing Cooperatives, and the people's councils will continue to act to develop agricultural and animal production on plots belonging to public catering and collective consumption units, so that the latter can supply as much as possible on their own requirements for meat and vegetables.

-- The executive committee of people's councils will act to ensure appropriate supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs, and to judiciously manage and distribute among areas and trade outlets the entire goods stock allocated to them. The quantities delivered will be differentiated according to population structure, i.e. larger quantities will be supplied to miners, oil and steel workers, and others who are required to make special physical efforts.

-- In order to improve the people's supply of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes one has to ensure: direct transportation of crops from the field to market and trade outlets; strict control over the sorting, storage, and delivery of products; greater numbers of central sales outlets; and more rational use of existing facilities.

-- Measures have to be taken to properly organize trade in markets, fairs, and other sales outlets by strictly applying the provisions of the decree on the sale of agricultural products by private producers, by observing the maximum market prices, and by ensuring quality products and hygiene standards.

-- The ministries and central bodies that produce industrial consumer goods shall see to it that the plan for market deliveries, in terms of appropriate quality and of agreed variety, particularly in regard to specifically seasonal industrial products -- fall-winter and spring-summer -- are fulfilled completely and on schedule.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, together with the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives shall continue to act toward ensuring proper supplies of industrial consumer goods for rural units, including products envisaged for trade for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

-- The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Marketing Cooperatives, and the ministries in charge of sales units, and the executive committees of the people's councils shall take effective measures to enforce trade regulations and norms of socialist ethics and equity by trade personnel in their dealings with customers, and shall intensify actions to combat any unjustified stockpiling and product deterioration and any form of profiteering.

-- The executive bureau of the council in charge of coordinating and guiding consumer supplies and services, together with supply ministries and ministries in charge of commercial activities will examine monthly the implementation of the program provisions and will take effective measures to ensure that consumer supplies proceed in accordance with the tasks established.

-- Proposals on ensuring the sale of agricultural products, foodstuffs, and industrial products through the socialist trade network shall be added quarterly to the plan.

-- The production ministries, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Marketing Cooperatives, and the executive committees of people's councils shall take effective and responsible measures aimed at completely implementing the program provisions in order to ensure that the people are properly supplied with agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and consumer goods.

11. The LCY Central Committee obliges all members, organizations, and organs of the League of Communists to continue with the implementation of the tasks contained in the platform and other conclusions in an organized and responsible manner and in a united action with all other subjective social forces, organs of authority and self-management, and other factors.

The LCY Central Committee will regularly follow the implementation of the conclusions. In this respect, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has special responsibility toward the Central Committee.

POLITIKA INTERVIEWS MAMULA ON ARMY DAY

LD220224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 21 Dec 83

["Press, radio, and television review: POLITIKA interview with Federal Secretary for National Defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula on the occasion of 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army Day" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- "We have had a successful year in which we have gained considerably richer experience. Like the whole of society, we are getting used to working in more difficult conditions, with fewer resources, in a very uncertain military and political situation that demands the speedier enhancement of our defense capability so that we are not caught unawares. In confronting the difficulties, much creativity and many initiatives have come about; there has been no relaxing. We have not, therefore, been working in complete "peace time" conditions, which is always important in our calling as it heightens responsibility and produces high quality results." Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in an interview to POLITIKA on the occasion of 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army-[YPA] Day.

"Since last December the overall combat capability of our Armed Forces and defense has grown, and our projections regarding the future are much clearer. We should not disregard the experience and realizations we have gained so that even in more difficult conditions we can successfully carry out our tasks -- the difficulties cannot prevent us from doing so, nor from achieving our goals, which had never been the case throughout the development of our Armed Forces during the war or from the war to the present day."

Commenting on the results of the "Jedinstvo-83" exercise, Mamula said: "Everybody in the civilian and military structures did his job and carried out the tasks, and the common goal was attained, just as it would be in war if it was imposed on us."

"We are not on the European periphery in the technological sense," Mamula siad. "At the 'Jedinsto-83' exercise you could see weapons which have been introduced into our inventory on a mass scale from, what we might term, with qualifications, the first and second generation of arms and weapons produced in our factories and developed in our institutes and only a few examples from the third generation, which has only just been developed and entered production. By the end of 1985 this generation will also be in full serial production.

"Also under preparation is the development and production of modern, complex weapons, instruments and equipment of the latest technological designs for all three branches: the Army, Air Force, and Navy. We will seek technical aid from certain developed countries for only part of them. We shall develop everything else, and the systems as a whole, ourselves."

LCY CC SESSION CONCLUSIONS ON KOSOVO REPORTED

LD212159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 21 Dec 83

["LCY Central Committee Conclusions on the Tasks of the Members, Organizations and Organs of the LC in the Further Implementation of the Political Platform for Action by the LCY in the Development of Socialist Self-Management, Brotherhood, and Unity and Togetherness in Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee, at its 11th session held on 20 December 1983, examined the implementation of the political platform for action by the LCY in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, which was adopted on 17 November 1982 in connection with the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, and confirmed the tasks of the LC in the further implementation of this document. The realization of the platform was examined as part of the implementation of the 12th LCY Congress decisions and the realization of the policy of economic and social stabilization for the country.

The LCY Central Committee has assessed that, following the adoption of the platform, the organized socialist forces and other social subjects, led by the LC in circumstances of great difficulties in the socioeconomic development of the country, the battle for stabilization and greatly deteriorated international relations, have made visible efforts to implement the tasks in the platform and have thereby achieved important results. The overall situation in the province has undergone positive changes. The working class and working people in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were the main social force in the realization of the clear political orientation of organized action by the Kosovo LC in breaking the counterrevolutionary forces and unmasking their hostile nationalist-irredentist ideology. Through the intensified struggle of the working class, working people, and subjective socialist forces in the whole country in the further development of socialist self-management relations, for the realization of the economic stabilization policy and for the solution of the worsening economic and social problems, help was given to the Kosovo LC to wage a struggle, through the organization and mobilization of a front of the broadest popular and working masses, for the stabilization of the general situation and the further development of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, equality, and socialist togetherness in the province. All this has significantly narrowed the scope of hostile activity. Despite these increasingly intensive and mass activities, it was not possible or realistic to overcome the major disorders in a short time or to solve the numerous and serious problems caused by the counterrevolutionary events and the wrong political orientation on the part of some of the political leadership in the province which preceded them.

Through organized ideopolitical action, legal, and other measures, the open, aggressive counterrevolutionary activity based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been blocked and wiped out, which has had a significant effect on the improvement of the security and general political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and elsewhere in the country. The counterrevolutionary forces have thus been forced to alter their tactics and are orientating themselves more towards illegal activities. Their attempts at terrorist and sabotage activities have been successfully thwarted by the activity of the security and social self-protection organs. Through persistent work and activity, we have revealed ever more fully the essence of the counterrevolutionary events and the aims of the nationalist-irredentist hostile attacks on the gains and values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the independence, integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and socialist self-management.

In the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo a crucial role was played by the decisive action of the Kosovo LC in changing the ideopolitical orientation, in overcoming their own weaknesses and oversights, in the ideopolitical, organizational, action, and cadre training of the organization and organs for a direct day-to-day struggle, and in forging firmer links with the working class, working people, young people, and citizens.

An important contribution was made here by the activities of the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Socialist Youth League, and the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations, as well as the increased activities of the delegate system and other forms of organized political activity and decision making. In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo numerous measures have been undertaken to strengthen the defense and self-protection system and the situation in this sphere and in the organizational, cadre, material, and ideopolitical training of all subjects in all peoples defense and social self-protection.

Implementing measures of ideopolitical differentiation are strengthening their ranks and activity, the Kosovo LC has advanced the content and method of its work and through an offensive action contributed to the solving of the unresolved questions and to the improvement of the situation in the province. However, the results are not yet satisfactory. The ideopolitical influence and activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces are not yet present, either in intensity or breadth, to an equal extent in all work and other social environments; there is still resistance to action by the LC and other organized social forces; there is opportunism, public apearances by nationalists and irredentists, and there are environments in which ideopolitical differentiation is proceeding slowly and without the necessary specific and comprehensive qualities. Despite these weaknesses the resolve and responsibility of the members, organizations, and organs of the LC to break the counterrevolutionary forces and continue developing in an all-round manner self-management and socioeconomic relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have strengthened.

The LC and other socialist forces have made all-round efforts to solve the complex problems in the province's economic development where economic difficulties and unemployment have been manifested with exceptional severity, a fact which renders the overall situation in the province particularly difficult. Numerous initiatives have been taken to link up economic subjects and pool the labor and means of organizations of associated labor in Kosovo with the associated labor of all the republics and the Vojvodina, and for other forms of mutual cooperation and links. The results achieved here are still not satisfactory.

An important contribution to the general action of the Communists and working people in Kosovo has come from the specific activity in implementing the platform in the entire LCY, though in this respect there have been manifestations of inadequate unity, lack of coordination and varying intensity of action. Despite the weaknesses manifested, it is of particular importance that the LCY, in a complex battle, facing counterrevolutionary events aimed at breaking up the country's integrity, resolutely settling accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and exposed to intensified pressures from all other forms of nationalism, has remained firmly on its principled position and faithful to its basic standpoints and orientations in solving and developing intra-national relations and realizing the policy of brotherhood and unity and full national equality in general, and for the Albanian nationality in particular. Fighting against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the LC has also delivered a resolute rebuff to all kinds of nationalism and attempts to create anti-Albanian feelings, though these actions have not always been conducted with sufficient resolve or energy in all environments.

The LC of the republics and Vojvodina and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, but in particular the LC of Serbia, have involved themselves in performing the key tasks in the platform and given help to the LC of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile forces and in solving the numerous questions in overcoming the present situation. Efforts have been made to organize the struggle in all environments against antisocialist, anti-self-management and hostile forces and tendencies, and particularly against nationalism and chauvinism and other attempts to disparage and destroy our socialist self-management development.

Efforts have been made to expand and enrich economic, political, cultural, and other forms of cooperation among themselves and with Kosovo.

However, the commitments set have not always been fulfilled completely or on time and in the various forms of social life and work organized cooperation has been too narrow or completely lacking.

The main goal of the irredentists is expressed in the slogan "Kosovo -- a Republic," which is a counterrevolutionary and anti-Yugoslav strategy aimed at destroying the constitutional order and brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in our socialist community as a whole and in Kosovo. Despite the undeniable results in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and improving general circumstances in the province, which were created by the counterrevolutionary activities and events, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure continues. The LC opposes resolutely and uncompromisingly any open or concealed pressure to emigrate.

The entire activity of the Kosovo LC, the Serbian LC and the LCY as a whole, the involvement of all the socialist self-management forces, working people, citizens and youth, the results achieved, the experience gained and weaknesses perceived have completely confirmed in practice the value and significance of the platform's assessments and standpoints. For this reason this document remains the basis of activity and the commitment to action by all our forces in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

On the basis of the assessments given, the LCY Central Committee stresses further immediate tasks for the LC members, organizations, and organs in implementing the platform as being particularly relevant:

1. The implementation of tasks in the political platform for action by the LCY in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity and togetherness in Kosovo must be resolutely and responsibly continued and carried through in all work, self-management, and other social environments through organized and unified action by all subjects in society headed by the LC. Constant attention must continue to be paid to a more profound and comprehensive analysis and explanation of the causes of nationalist feelings and conduct and those manifesting them, and to the struggle against these tendencies and forces.

The LC is duty-bound to organize a resolute battle to be waged by all organized socialist self-management relations, for the attainment of the goals and policy of economic and social stabilization, for the further development of our social community as a whole and for the realization of the LCY policy on the fastest possible socioeconomic development of Kosovo; against all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism in our country, and against anti-socialist, anti-self-management hostile forces and tendencies; and for the resolute and consistent implementation of ideopolitical differentiation in all environments through direct and definite self-management and sociopolitical practice.

The Communists of Kosovo must continue to be, with greater intensity, the initiators, mobilizers and organizers of the day-to-day struggle to overcome and remove the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary activity based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In this respect, the Communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality have enhanced commitments in view of the responsibility of the majority nation for the state of affairs and relations in every environment. Communist Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, Romanies and others must involve themselves in this, and struggle against all nationalism and for brotherhood and unity and complete mutual trust and equality. Manifestations of anti-Albanian feelings and any other revanchist activity must be resolutely resisted in the whole country and the struggle must be developed primarily against nationalism in one's own nation.

At the same time intranational relations must be constantly promoted and equality, brotherhood and unity and togetherness among all our nations and nationalities must be developed and strengthened.

2. The LCY Central Committee stresses the pressing commitment of the LCY, and in particular the Kosovo LC, constantly to train -- ideopolitically and in respect to organization and action -- the members, organizations, and organs of the LC in their united and offensive activity in carrying out the complex and urgent tasks of further developing the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the socioeconomic and sociopolitical senses and the fullest possible implementation of the tasks in the platform.

Constant attention must be directed toward strengthening the place, role, and responsibility of the basic organizations, the municipal and other LC organs, as the basic exponents of the ideological struggle and ideopoltical action and differentiation. It is essential more decisively to intensify the struggle against all forms of passivity, opportunism, and avoidance of action to overcome forum-like work and to develop the activity of communists and organized socialist forces in the working class and the people in all areas of social work and life. Special efforts must be made to develop members' ideopolitical consciousness and their responsibility for resolving all open questions in their environments; in tightening-up the criteria for accepting the most capable and most militant; in gathering together all those who are prepared to struggle consistently for the LCY policy and for the more rapid liberation of the LC in positive action from inactive and nonmilitant members while at the same time constantly developing the ideopolitical and moral profile of the LC members.

The LCY Central Committee emphasizes that the surest way to resolve the existing problems in Kosovo, as in the rest of the country, is the further consistent development and implementation of the system of socialist self-management. It is essential to continue creating the conditions for implementing and coordinating on self-managing foundations and on the basis of the initiatives and interests of the working class, nations, and nationalities, the overall and national interests. The counterrevolutionary ideopolitical essence and aims of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are not an expression of an unresolved national question, but rather a means for attacking and undermining the foundations of socialist self-management, and the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities.

These foundations are contained precisely in those social relations through which the position is expressed of a person in the system of socialist self-management founded on relations between people as free and equal producers and creaters who work with the resources in social ownership. The political system which serves to implement this role of man in society and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness of our nations and nationalities is founded on these bases, and this is the real target of the attack of the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo.

The Kosovo LC, through its activities, should create the conditions in which municipalities can really become the basic form of implementation of the togetherness of all working people and citizens in the realization of their everyday vital interests and needs. Where the basic and other organizations of associated labor and their workers' councils, local and self-managing interest communities, delegate assemblies and their organs do not function and do not live out their self-managing life to the full, conditions do not exist for the complete realization of the position of the worker, his rights and obligations.

Then the resolution of current economic and development problems necessarily falls on the management organs of the organizations of associated labor and the banks, with their executive, administrative, and political organs, which objectively strengthens both group and private property tendencies and behavior, and the strength of the administration at all levels of the organization of society. This was one of the basic causes behind the situation in Kosovo, and also behind the present slowness of the process of consolidating conditions and overcoming the forces of counterrevolution and irredentism.

It is the duty of Communists, through their activity in the political system of socialist self-management, to contribute to its perfection and successful activity; through their activity in the SAWP as the front of organized socialist forces to promote its work and to broaden the space for gathering all progressive forces; through activity in the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations, the Socialist Youth Federation, social organizations and associations of citizens, to increase the mobility, vigilance, and sensitivity of working people, young people, and citizens toward all forms of attacks on the achievements and values of socialist self-management and to organize the daily struggle for implementing the tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the tasks of the platform.

The LC must decisively oppose the propagation of various untruths and disinformation aimed at disqualifying Communists and leading cadres who are consistently struggling a against nationalism and irredentism.

The LC must devote particular attention to ideopolitical and educational work with young people. It is necessary to remove phenomena of divisiveness in their ranks and to develop the brotherhood, unity, and socialist togetherness of the young generations of all nationalities. LC members must advocate promoting and enriching the content and methods of the activities of the organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation and the active and direct inclusion of young people in self-managing life, associated labor, local communities, schools and universities, and in society in general. The overall educational system must be a responsible and effective instrument for implementing these goals and tasks, particularly in preventing the infiltration of nationalistic consciousness and indoctrination among young people.

3. The LCY Central Committee considers that the LC and other socialist subjective forces of society must devote exceptional attention to the effective resolution of current problems of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The essential basis for the effective resolution of current and long-term economic problems and the implementation of the aims and tasks of socioeconomic development is the consistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Full mobilization and involvement of the LC and all socialist subjective forces is essential in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to effectively overcome the economic difficulties by consistently promoting the qualitative factors of economic activity increasing production, particularly for export, and more rapidly overcoming weaknesses in business and development policy; and to achieve new qualities in the deveopment of self-managing relations.

This activity should be founded on a clear conception of development, on programs for the rational utilization of natural, material, and other possibilities, on reliance on our own forces, above all associated labor, and on the income-based integration of associated labor in the entire Yugoslav economic territory.

In this we must proceed from an awareness that it is the working class of the province, relying primarily on its own strength and increasing its obligations and responsibility in work and decision-making, which is the basic factor in solving the complex questions of socioeconomic development and in realizing overall social progress. It is necessary to increase both discipline and accountability for the implementation of every-day working tasks. In this way the conditions will be created for the economy of the province to constantly increase its accumulative and reproductive capability and for the workers in basic organizations of associated labor to become the decisive factor in the pooling of labor and resources in income-based relations, both among themselves and with organizations of associated labor throughout the country.

The Central Committee emphasized that it is necessary, by means of all available resources and measures of economic policy in the province, in all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, to encourage and stimulate various forms of association and interrelation, joint investments in production, joint construction of new facilities, and the building of a series of smaller production capacities of basic organizations of associated labor in Kosovo and other parts of the country, which is of prime importance for more rapid interrelation and integration of the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with other parts of the economy of Yugoslavia and the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In the struggle against egalitarianism, the consistent implementation of the policy of distribution according to the results of labor and greater rewards for production and creative work are of major importance.

Since the LCY policy on the most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is not being realized to thefull, it is necessary to thoroughly examine the causes of this, and in keeping with the development policy and long-term program of economic stabilization, to determine the directions of the further economic development of the province and the essential measures and social action required for its consistent realization. In this respect the agreed policy and program of measures adopted by the assembly organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and in the SFRY must be borne in mind, and all social subjects should be involved in their implementation. Parallel with this it is necessary to consider the adoption of special agreements of the republics and provinces on additional joint activities for securing the most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, so that the programming and all aspects of the realization of this development become to an even greater extent the direct concern of our entire community.

By means of all actions and measures for more rapidly developing and strengthening the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the essential conditions and possibilities should be created for more effective and productive employment, particularly of the younger generation, which would resolve the exceptionally difficult and complex social problem that is most apparent in Kosovo. It is necessary through economic and self-managing development, broad integration and pooling of labor and resources, and other actions and measures, to create the socioeconomic preconditions for the free circulation of resources and working people, and know-how, within and outside the province, and in the country as a whole. Thus the conditions will be created for dismantling the slogans of nationalists of all kinds who interpret natural migration as the result of threats and pressures and make use of this for their own ends.

4. In the coming period it is necessary to explain considerably more than hitherto in an involved, consistent and broad manner the counterevolutionary content and goal of the slogan "Kosovo-Republic", which is the basic political-propaganda means of Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

It is the duty of communists, primarily from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, through mass political work and through the public newspapers and periodicals to unmask the nationalistic and irredentist character of this slogan and explain through full and convincing argument that its real intent and meaning is the destruction of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country and the incitement of national conflicts.

The slogan "Kosovo-Republic," whose aim is clearly exposed in the platform, is directed at undermining the foundations of socialist self-management and at provoking and inciting mistrust and dissent among our nations and nationalities and their centuries-long common life in Kosovo. It is primarily directed against the vital interests of Albanians and their full affirmation, equality, brotherhood and unity, and common life in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Yugoslavia as a whole on the basis of socialist self-management.

Proceeding from the fact that the intranational public at large has an understanding attitude toward the efforts of the LCY and our country as a whole in consolidating the situation in Kosovo, but that there are environments that are not adequately informed about this situation and these aims of the counterrevolutionary irredentist elements, it is necessary in the future to explain in a more organized and consistent manner and more thoroughly and convincingly in the world public, our principled reasons for a decisive settling of accounts with irredentism and rejection of the slogan "Kosovo-Republic" and to interpret the essential principles of our constitutional system, the system of socialist self-management and policy of national authority. It is particularly important to explain the essence of this slogan from the viewpoint of its deeply negative consequences for the life of millions of people and for the fate of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Albania.

5. The LCY Central Committee considers that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure is one of the most serious political and social problems in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and in the whole country. The LC and all subjective forces in Kosovo must comprehensively and firmly uncover and remove the causes of this phenomenon.

The primary task is not only by all available means to eliminate all forms of pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo but also take varied and comprehensive self-managing, political and other measures in every specific situation in order to halt emigration and guarantee the conditions for the return of families and individuals who have emigrated from Kosovo.

The LC and all subjective factors in the province must unitedly, and in a politically clear and consistent manner, struggle for the revival of disrupted intranational relations, for the continual improvement of conditions of common life and work of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo and for the implementation of the constitutional rights of all citizens of the SFRY.

The responsibility for this lies primarily with the Albanians, since they make up the bulk of population in Kosovo. For this reason, they must even more energetically oppose anyone who threatens the integrity, freedom, and rights of members of other nations and nationalities.

The development of intranational relations, trust, and togetherness in Kosovo must be build on class-revolutionary foundations in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, and municipalities, on the principles of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities, which are the basic values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. It is the great duty of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo to constantly reaffirm and deepen these achievements.

6. The LCY Central Committee emphasizes the need for the responsible organs of the SR of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to make further efforts on the basis of the already achieved positive results, so that any remaining open questions on relations in the SR of Serbia as a state and sociopolitical community can be considered and solved, proceeding from common responsibility for the development of socialists self-management and settlement of relations in the SR of Serbia consistent with the bases of the Constitutions of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia, and the socialist autonomous provinces.

7. Assessing that important results have been achieved in strengthening the system of all-people's defense social self-protection in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Central Committee emphasizes the need to further intensify the cadres' activity and further strengthen them, and to equip all subjects of this system in the material-technical, ideopolitical, professional, and organizational respect in order to enable them to carry out more efficiently their tasks and role determined by the Constitution and the law.

All factors of social self-protection in the province and especially in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, and educational and other institutions must continue to be firmly engaged in uncovering and eliminating all forms of counterrevolutionary activity and its protagonists.

The LC and all organized socialist forces must contribute -- through well-thought-out, meaningful, and intense political and educational work -- to increased self-protection activity on the part of the working people and citizens, especially youth, and to the strengthening of their resistance to nationalist, political propagandist and other hostile and anti-self-managing influences. Among citizens and especially among the young, it is necessary to develop further knowledge and awareness not only about their national being but also about their belonging to the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community and their right and responsibility to defend freedom, territorial integrity, and the constitutionally determined order in the SFRY from all forms of external and internal threat. This must be one of the essential criteria of political differentation, which must be firmly continued in all environments including the structure of defense and self-protection.

8. The LC and other subjective forces of society, especially in Kosovo, continue to be faced with responsible tasks in the field of upbringing and education, science, and culture. The results achieved so far in this respect make possible a still wider and more qualitative inclusion of social, scientific, and professional forces in the activities designed to transform upbringing and education in a socialist self-managing way. This, above all, concerns the task of further developing the scientific Marxist basis of the curricula, textbooks, and the entire educational process, the still deeper permeation of this process with the spirit of equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. In the field of upbringing it is necessary to intensify and permanently develop cooperation within the framework of the SR of Serbia, between the republics and the provinces and especially between the SR of Montenegro, the SR of Macedonia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In view of the great importance of language for mutual understanding and the development of life and work together, it is necessary to create material, cadre, and other preconditions for a consistent development of bilingual tuition. Special attention must be devoted to further work on the rationalization of the school network and to the coordination of the number and profiles of cadres with actual needs, as well as to a more thorough linking between education and work. This also means an organized, qualitative, professional, and ideopolitical training of cadres, whom society entrusts with the education and upbringing of youth.

All those directly engaged in and responsible for the implementation of social tasks in this field are obliged to struggle ever more consistently, committedly, and uncompromisingly against nationalist, irredentist, and all other unacceptable stances of political activity and behavior.

The struggle for ideopolitical differentiation among the scientific and educational workers and cultural creators in Kosovo must be still more consistently and comprehensively strengthened and expanded. The nationalist ideo-theoretic bases and contents in the cultural and scientific creative activity and especially in social sciences and historiography must be publicly unmasked by scientific arguments and by clear ideolgoical commitment on the bases of socialist self-management. We must deal in the same responsible manner and with the same ideopolitical engagement with such and similar phenonena in the entire LC. More work must be done on the affirmation of the true national, historic, and cultural values of the Albanian nationality, to overcome the isolation of the scientific and cultural institutions and to develop and promote further the scientific and cultural cooperation with the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, in order to achieve more comprehensive rapprochement, acquaintance and strengthening of brotherhood and unity.

9. Despite the positive contribution and constant efforts to promote the practice of public information, it is necessary to continue intensifying the struggle for comprehensive, timely, responsible and committed information on the activities in Kosovo and the country to implement the platform on the basic social developments and trends in Kosovo, on the actual efforts and results achieved in the consolidation of the political situation and elimination of the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, as well as on the existing problems. It is also necessary to inform the public in detail about the engagement of the working class, the LC and other social subjects as regards the overcoming of shortcomings, thus affirming the positive trends and achievements and extending help and support to the working people and organized socialist forces of the province in their activities.

The Communists in public media must make still greater efforts to see that public media tasks, determined in the platform and conclusions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee, are entirely, consistently, and responsibly implemented. It is necessary to ensure a united approach to the treatment of the platform's implementation and to prevent one-sidedness, malice, sensationalism, and nationalism in editorial policy. The Communists working in the press must struggle firmly against all phenomena and forms of nationalism and attempts to create a negative attitude towards the Albanian nationality, and they must constantly strive for a policy of brotherhood and unity, equality and socialist togetherness, and must popularize the achievements and results of common life and work.

The political information in the LCY on the implementation of the platform in all parts of the LCY and between them, must be regular, complete, and responsible, and must enable a constant and comprehensive insight into the engagement of the LC in the implementation of the platform tasks.

10. The assessments and stances contained in the platform which refer to Yugoslav-Albanian relations and the policy of the Albanian leadership towards Yugoslavia, must also in the forthcoming period represent the basis of our activity.

The SFRY and the LCY have always consistently respected the sovereignty and independence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We consider that comprehensive social, economic, and cultural development, and progres of the neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania is also in our interest.

Hence we are interested in the development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations, coupled with full mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, independence and full equality; and we shall, as we have been doing, consistently strive for this end.

Thus we must continue our efforts and initiatives to achieve a positive development of the Yugoslav-Albanian relations and a mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields where real possibilities exist, in the mutual interest and on a reciprocal basis. We are deeply convinced that such cooperation is in the permanent interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania and of all countries and peoples in the Balkans, as well as in the interest of peace, equal cooperation, and stability in this region and further afield. Such an attitude towards Albania is a natural expression of the socialist, self-managing social being of Yugoslavia, of the policy of full equality of all nations and nationalities of our country, as well as of our policy of independence and nonalignment. Due to this principled Yugoslav policy towards Albania and all other countries, the international public has positively and with understanding received our resolute opposition to counterrevolutionary actions from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania also continues with its nationalist policy towards Yugoslavia, among other things, under the pretext that it has a right to be interested in the life of Albanians in Yugoslavia. Our country does not deny Albania or any other country this right, just as our country has a right to be interested in the position of those SFRY peoples living in neighboring countries as national minorities. However, by abusing this legitimate right, the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is crudely interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

The support by the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the slogan "Kosovo-Republic" has nothing in common with the right of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to be interested in the life of Albanians in Yugoslavia, but represents crude subversion of the constitutional order of the SFRY and of the intranational relations in our country.

Whatever the excuses, the policy of Albania's leadership towards Yugoslavia really aims at destablizing and undermining the situation in Kosovo, in Yugoslavia, and further afield. Such policy is irresponsible and dangerous for peace and security in the Balkans, especially at this time of serious deterioration of the international situation and increased dangers for world peace, because, among other things, it opens the way for foreign interference in this region. It is therefore necessary to continue firm opposition to such policy of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, its interference in our internal affairs, and its attacks on the integrity of our country and our constitutional order. It must be clear to everyone in the world that Yugoslavia is determined to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Albanian nationalists and irredentists have increased their anti-Yugoslav activity among our citizens who temporarily live and work in our countries, especially among our citizens of Albanian nationality, with the purpose of separating them from our other citizens abroad and of winning them over for subversive activities against the SFRY. Proceeding from the fact that tolerance or incitement of anti-Yugoslav activity in any form can only harm mutual relations and interests of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the countries allowing such activity on their territory, our state organs and sociopolitical organizations must explain our position to the responsible parties in these countries and ask for their efforts against this anti-Yugoslav activity. Our information-propaganda activity among our citizens abroad must also become more intense and widespread.

"So, for the majority of the basic and mass weaponry in our Armed Forces we are not dependent on anyone. As I said, measures are in hand which will, by the end of the 1980's, make us independent in the development and production of other modern weapons: the most complex equipment with greater firepower and maneuvering capabilities.

"We have been through a very important time and gained valuable experience and, what is most important, left the European technological periphery and taken our place among the countries that are already recognized as capable of developing and producing modern weapons and equipment. A number of countries with the most modern technologies are ready to cooperate with us, no longer on the basis of buying concessions, but in joint development and production, so that we should be active partners in such cooperation.

"I can state," Mamula said, "that our defense no longer depends on supplies of arms and equipment from abroad, except in the case of certain highly complex systems. However, they could not, after all, have an important effect on the overall effectiveness of our defense. Thus we have achieved the level of technical and technological development which makes the concept of all-people's defense -- for which the basic prerequisite is reliance on our own human and material resources -- a reality."

Talking about economizing and stabilization in the YPA, Mamula said: "In the YPA care is taken to ensure that the material and monetary resources are used rationally and that economies are made. The difficulties in social production and expenditure have even further highlighted the need for greater involvement in order to use the funds acquired for carrying out all the priority tasks," Mamula said. He added, "All these efforts are and must be directed toward strengthening our combat readiness. Stabilization programs have been drawn up at all levels of commands, units, institutions, and work organizations; this is at the same time an economic, political and military matter for us.

"It is understood that stabilization is a long-term task and that the battle for it can only be won through maximum efforts by all the subjective forces, which means the YPA, too, as an integral part of society. The army personnel confirms in practice its readiness to carry out the tasks in the rational use of material resources and through personal self-denial contributes to the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program.

"I would like to stress that regarding the living standards of soldiers and officers we are at the limit below which we could not go without serious social demands.

"Many people do not know, and I would like to stress this, that the exports of the military industry and services more than cover our imports and defense needs. The medium-range plan for exports of weapons and military equipment and engineering jobs for the period from 1981 to 1985 is double the amount of exports in the period from 1976 to 1980. We are doing this in keeping with our principled foreign policy."

Talking about the development of our military theory and practice, Branko Mamula said the military concepts and practice of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection are increasingly present in our theoretical writings and publications, and also in social practice. "I would like include several key factors among the most important achievements in this sphere:

"The basic conceptual and doctrinal orientations on the defense of the country in modern conditions and the basic starting points of the preparation for an all-people's defense war have been successfully worked out."

"At the same time, successful work is being done on the scientific and theoretical shaping of all-peoples' defense and social self-protection on the foundations of Marx's idea of an armed people and our general experience in creating armed forces in war and in revolution, and in their postwar development. A prominent place in this respect is occupied by Tito's military works, which are original and of vital importance to the majority of the solutions for which we are searching even now -- not, of course, simply transferred into a new and, in many respects, different time, but creatively applied, just as Tito always taught us to relate to experience, both our own and other peoples, from the past and to apply it. The constitutional rights and obligations of all sections of our self-management community are respected to the maximum here, but account is taken to the same extent of the needs and interests of the unified and indivisible defense of Yugoslavia. So far, from military secondary schools and military academies to the School of National Defense, and at various courses, more than 7,000 members from almost 30 countries have been trained here. This in itself speaks of the extent to which they are known and recognized."

Reviewing experience to date regarding the time spent by young people in the YPA doing their military service, Mamula stressed that doing military service before one's studies has a positive effect on the maturation of the personality as a whole. The collective life, organization, and discipline have a very educational effect on people, while performing duties with weaponry made a man more bold and independent.

"Following discussions with representatives of universities and organs of socio-political communities, we propose changing the law so that instead of in two periods (12 and 3 months), students should do their military service altogether and not lose more than one academic year. For students the change will mean more commitments in 1 year, but everything else has been simplified. For them this means a psychological relief, as they do not face another period of military service on completing their studies, while for the Army it is much more economical.

"In some environments the question is being raised of shortening military service. I have already said on several occasions that the problem is being studied and a suitable solution sought. However, I have the impression that certain facts are not being given due regard. A peacetime army has two tasks: to educate the officers and soldiers in the military profession and defense matters, and to ensure the necessary level of readiness to defend the country from all possible surprises and create the conditions for the wartime armed forces and society as a whole to mobilize themselves in the case of danger. This is the origin of the relevant ratio between a peacetime army and wartime armed forces. "All soldiers, as military conscripts to the YPA and Territorial Defense, acquire their basic military education in the peacetime section of the YPA, as do the officers. It is well known that our wartime Armed Forces are numerically about 10 times greater than the peacetime section. It is thus hardly possible to educate sufficient reserves with the [illegible]r reduction of this section, and the shortening of military service objectively [illegible]s the reduction of the peacetime section. The very uncertain military a[illegible] political situation in the world, and Europe in particular, in the last few years provides even less grounds for reducing the peacetime effectives. Finally, we should bear in mind the highly ramified infrastructure of the Armed Forces, the weapons, equipment and technology, and the entire wartime Army, which needs to be maintained and provided for. And so those are some of the reasons why we are approaching the question of shortening military service very cautiou[illegible]."

Conveying his impressions regarding the readiness of our workers temporarily working abroad to take part in the defense of the country if the need arose, Mamula said: "Although there have been no special opinion polls recently, we believe that the mood of our citizens working temporarily abroad is still good today."

"On my recent visit to Sweden I gained this impression while talking to our workers temporarily working in that country. This is also borne out by the fact that we have citizens with dual nationality, who are not duty-bound to do military service in the SFRY but who come into the country and ask for this to be made possible," Mamula said, adding: "It is the duty and desire of our citizens to take part in the defense of the country. They are considerable in number and hence the decision to constantly study and develop plans for their return in the case of a threat to the country. There are many difficulties which could arise here, depending on the military and political circumstances in Europe and the threat to the SFRY. We must not underestimate the psychological pressures and hostile propaganda that would be spread among them. At such moments the extreme Yugoslav emigre groups would seek the chance to make them waver and win them over to their own side. Bearing this in mind and all the speculation regarding the extreme emigre organizations, in the case of an attack on the SFRY we might expect these organizations to enjoy the support of the relevant forces in the countries where our workers are. However, none of this will or could prevent the majority of our citizens from performing their duty. During World War II our people abroad and thousands of miles away from their homeland found ways of helping the national liberation struggle in an organized manner. Some of them managed to join the armed struggle for the liberation of the country through overseas brigades."

Speaking about the political disposition within the ranks of the YPA, Mamula especially emphasized that their moral-political unity, their political-security situation, and their general state and political disposition were good, regardless of the problems and complex situation in the country. Most Army members have no difficulties regarding the self-managing policy or other essential rules of our domestic policy.

Army members understand the situation in which our country finds itself. They support the measures of the LCY and the state organs, and express and demonstrate in practice their readiness to make personal sacrifices and contributions to implementing the policy of economic stabilization. They are convinced that stability in economic and overall social development can be achieved by relying on our own forces. This is also the basis of the ideological and action unity of the Army achieved in the formation of military units and the Army as a whole, by the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the entire LCY policy, and by the resolute continuation of Tito's revolutionary work. Internal army problems and shortcomings are being successfully overcome, and there are no essential questions which the command headquarters, LCY organizations, or other subjective forces cannot solve, Mamula said. He observed that within the framework of wider relations, which are being created in the world and around us, the YPA -- as an important factor of the overall stability in the country -- was and will be attacked; that is, there will be attempts to undermine it and to compromise it. After all, this has been our experience up to now, and since Tito's death the attacks on the YPA have become even more intense. Above all, attempts are being made to present the YPA as a possible usurper of the sociopolitical functions and to provoke mistrust of it.

Our officer cadres consider the responsibility for the position and development of the country to be the highest obligation of all sociopolitical factors -- the LCY themselves, and the entire Armed Forces. This feeling developed during Tito's time, especially during periods when the country was experiencing difficulties. This is also the reason why the YPA and its national composition behaved under all circumstances in accordance with this and were prepared to defend the interests of the revolution. This feeling continued to grow after Tito's death, as did a sensitivity toward phenomena which in some parts of society reflected inadequacy or indecision concerning further trends of socialist self-managing development and Yugoslav unity.

The unity of Yugoslav self-managing interests is, therefore, deeply embedded in the consciousness of the officers of the YPA. It originates from the basic commitment of our peoples to live together as well as from the national composition, living conditions and military service throughout the entire SFRY. It also originates from the unity of the country's defense, in which they are directly involved.

Speaking about the further development of our Armed Forces, Mamula observed that the experience of wars which were or are still being waged during a period of modern military technology and doctrines is very varied. At first glance, they especially emphasize the importance of modern weapons. However, a deeper study of the background of defeats and victories shows the importance of morale (motivation, indoctrination), a high level of training, and other human factors. The relationship between man and technology has somewhat changed, but not essentially. Under conditions of the constant threat from nuclear weapons, it appears that local and regional wars will be the most likely way to achieve global aims in the future. Our point of departure must remain that man and his characteristics represent the material forces that either win or lose a war. We cannot accept the prognosis that in a clash man will be overshadowed by technology, just as we cannot accept the argument that technology will be pushed into the background by man's high motivation. There is a new synthesis on the way between man and technology, but on a much higher level and with other qualities of both man and technology.

Further, Mamula said, we must proceed from the fact that we are a country that activates most of its defense potentials from the social basis through the mobilization of society and the Armed Forces. In order to carry out this complex strategic undertaking in an orderly and efficacious manner, we must successfully overcome the first-strike; that is, we must prepare ourselves for the strategic reception. Until we create the possibility for activating all comparative advantages of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, we must observe the logic and structure of the modern armed struggle as a military-technological process.

We must more thoroughly elaborate the partisan form of armed struggle in our military skills. Many doctrines envisage in their theories the possibility of armed struggle and military operations in general in the occupied territory as an additional type of operation. We are the only country whose doctrine contains the commitment that, in accordance with changed battlefield conditions, the strategic emphasis of the armed struggle can be in temporarily occupied territory. I think that our military skills do not sufficiently elaborate all the possibilities for developing the numerous influential factors of preparations and waging an armed struggle under these conditions.

The experience of modern wars confirms that military operations are very intense and that the level of attrition in material and human resources is very high. This can now be considered as an important principle of military skill. This means that in the future, military skill will be faced with a serious problem of whether it is possible to quickly renew the used-up resources, or whether the further conduct of a war is questionable. To us, who are preparing for a long and exhausting all-people's defense war, should it be imposed on us, this is an exceptionally important question. The most important thing is the overall war preparations in peacetime, above all preparations for material war reserves and for production in wartime. The basic directions for further developing and modernizing the armed forces, therefore, must be in keeping with their places and role in the all-people's defense and social self-protection. In view of the fighting characteristics of the forces which we could expect in our area in the event of aggression, and the doctrine of their use, the emphasis of the technical modernization of all three branches of the YPA must be directed toward increased firing power, precision fire and range, toward overall combat and maneuvering possibilities, and resistance to electronically operated means.

The Territorial Defense Forces will continue to develop as the broadest form of organized armed people's resistance on the entire territory of the SFRY. This means that the Territorial Defense Forces must be developed and comprehensively trained to conduct a successful struggle, together with the YPA and other forces of the all-people's defense and social self-protection, under all operational conditions and forms of armed struggle which can be imposed on us by a long war. Military skill and its most efficacious use must be elaborated more quickly and with greater inspiration.

In assessing the military-political situation in the world at the conclusion of the interview, Mamula said that there were no longer any dilemmas about the fact that the crisis of international military-political and economic relations was deepening and that this tendency was not one in passing but was of a rather long-term nature.

Detente is paralyzed, and the talks that accompanied it are blocked. This is confirmed by the recent interruption of the talks in Geneva on limiting the race for nuclear missile armaments. The arms race and the growth of military might of the great powers and blocs especially threaten the nonaligned and developing countries, which have become the object of destabilization, special wars, military intervention, and local wars. However, increased tension in international relations and the further accumulation of arms also contain the danger of an outbreak of armed conflicts of wider proportions. The deployment of missiles in Europe represents direct danger of this kind. In view of such unfavorable international trends, the development of the situation in the Near and Middle East causes special concern.

The important thing for us is that some negative military-political trends are increasingly drawing closer to our area. In this connection, the Balkans -- and also because of the relations between some Balkan countries as well as internal trends within some of them -- has started to attract even greater attention. Our security is most directly affected by the accelerated modernization of the armed forces of the bloc countries, which also includes military groups in most neighboring countries. These groups are already very developed and have at their disposal large quantities of modern armaments. In addition to this, the introduction of new medium-range nuclear missiles by NATO and the announced countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact will lead to a further increase in the level of armaments -- nuclear as well as conventional -- in Europe and in our own immediate neighborhood.

All this shows the need to constantly strengthen all defense structures in our country. Apart from measures on the military plane, our activity with nonaligned countries and other peace-loving forces to overcome the present dangerous tendencies in international relations, to continue the disarmament negotiations, to restore mutual trust, and to solve problems by peaceful means is also important for our country's security. In this connection, Mamula said, the forthcoming conference in Stockholm on security and disarmament in Europe may be very important. The nonaligned and neutral countries must make the maximum effort to overcome contradictions in the atmosphere of trust and to resume the dialogue between East and West.